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Lynch Sets Elections For Feb. 28

Seeks a Mandate For British Talks

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—Irish Premier Jack Lynch today called for a surprise national election for Feb. 28, apparently to strengthen his government's hand for bargaining with Britain on the future of Northern Ireland.

Mr. Lynch could have waited out the remaining 18 months of his current term of office before calling the elections, but he is riding a wave of popularity now and evidently hopes for a reinforced mandate to help in his forthcoming talks with the British.

A British government White Paper on the future of Northern Ireland is due to be issued next month. The British have promised to consult Mr. Lynch before setting down their proposals in the document and the Irish leader appeared to have this in mind when he called the election.

Crackdown on Terror

A public vote of confidence now would also help Mr. Lynch's efforts to crack down on terrorism and keep the violence in Northern Ireland from spreading across the border to his country.

Mr. Lynch declared the election "essential if a protracted period of political uncertainty and instability is to be avoided."

His government majority in the Dail has gradually eroded since his Fianna Fail party was elected in June, 1969.

His party holds only 70 of the 144 seats in the Dail and relies on a half-dozen independents to give him the balance of power over the main opposition party, Fine Gael, which has 51 seats.

But he apparently feels confident that he can win a clear-cut parliamentary majority that would enable him to enact more decisive policies.

Most Crucial Problem

Although "domestic" issues and Ireland's entry into the European Common Market were factors in Mr. Lynch's quest for a stronger government, the Northern Ireland crisis is the most crucial problem he faces.

Announcing the elections, Mr. Lynch explained: "The incoming government, in its appraisal of the British White Paper, will need the unequivocal support of the people to deal suitably with the new situation as it develops."

"Only a united government vigorously and resolutely pursuing policies endorsed by the people in these crucial areas can provide the steady and firm leadership that will be essential."

Mr. Lynch has won general support for his policies that include a clampdown on the outlawed Irish Republican Army and a major reworking of Ireland's Constitution.

He has jailed several top leaders of the IRA, which has been battling to force the British-ruled North into a union with the Irish Republic.

Mr. Lynch prefers peaceful negotiations to bring about Irish reunification.

Peaceful Reunification

His government won approval in a referendum to end the special position of the Roman Catholic Church in the constitution of the overwhelmingly Catholic republic to ease the way for a peaceful reunification with the mainly Protestant North.

Mr. Lynch stressed that his government had "pursued the only sane policy which would bring about a true reconciliation of the communities and a lasting peace with justice for all."

"The months and years ahead will be of crucial importance for the future of our country," he said.

"During this period, the government will be faced with vital issues and the decisions taken could irreversibly change the whole course of history."

"In the circumstances, the government must have and must be seen to have a clear and unmistakable mandate to speak and act for the Irish people."

Lava Flow Gains On Icelandic Isle, Ships Put to Sea

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 5 (AP)—The lava flow from Helgafell volcano on the island of Heimaey increased in volume today, threatening to close the island's harbor.

All ships were ordered out to sea and preliminary evacuation routes were started.

But these were later stopped. The island's only airfield, which was still unusable due to bad weather. During the weekend, most personal possessions, including furniture, of the 5,000 evacuated islanders were removed to the mainland.



EEC TALKS—British Foreign Affairs Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home (left) chatting with EEC Commission President Francois Xavier Ortoli at Brussels meeting yesterday.

Protectionist Sentiment Feared Britain Cautions EEC on U.S. Trade

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 (DHT)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home warned Britain's Common Market partners at a meeting here today that care should be taken during the coming months before the scheduled trade negotiations between the European Economic Community and the United States so that U.S. protectionist sympathies would not be aroused.

It was the most outspoken statement by a Common Market minister since Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined the EEC that special consideration should be given to the United States and its views on trade matters.

Although today's EEC Council of Ministers meeting was not concerned with trade relations with the United States, Sir Alec used the opportunity to make his remarks with the full authority of Prime Minister Edward Heath, who has just returned from talks with President Nixon in Washington.

Sir Alec stressed that Britain was not acting as a spokesman for the United States in the EEC, but indicated that, in the light of what was learned in last week's talks between Mr. Heath and President Nixon, some caution should be observed.

The foreign secretary said that Mr. Heath told the President in emphatic terms that the Common Market agricultural policy, which was frequently criticized by the United States, would not be negotiable during the world trade talks that are scheduled open in Geneva in September.

Sir Alec said that Japan was responsible for a major share of the U.S. trade deficit. Japan accounted for \$4 billion out of a total U.S. deficit of \$8 billion. Canada was responsible for \$1.5 billion and the nine members of the EEC were responsible for \$500 million.

The remarks were an important prelude to the world trade talks because delicate discussions must take place between the EEC and the United States before negotiations on a general agreement on tariffs and trade. Under GATT rules, the United States has to be given compensation as a result of the Common Market's enlargement and the adoption of the Common Market farm policy by the three newcomers.

In effect, Sir Alec was setting the tone for discussions in Washington next week between Sir Christopher Soames, the newly appointed EEC commissioner responsible for the Common Market's external trade, and senior officials of the Nixon administration.

Sir Alec said that the Common Market could not be expected to pay for "unjustified concessions" to the United States, but told the other European foreign ministers that much depended on the presentation of the Common Market's case. In other words, if it was clumsily handled, an aggressive U.S. response could be provoked.

He cited the EEC's proposed "global" policy toward the Mediterranean countries as a case in point: trade concessions which were being given to these countries would have a serious effect on U.S. exports to the area. The policy should not be pursued without regard for U.S. views about such concessions, he said.

Sir Alec urged the community to formulate an energy policy. It would be mutually advantageous for the EEC and the United States to have early contacts on what was rapidly becoming a common problem, he said.

Brandt Recovered

BONN, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—After several days' confinement to his home with a severe cold, Chancellor Willy Brandt was told by his doctors today he was well enough to start work again, the official government spokesman said.

The chancellor is due in Brussels Wednesday on a semi-official visit to meet King Baudouin and the new Socialist premier, Edmond Leburton, as well as NATO and Common Market leaders.

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Cease-Fire's Control Teams Reach 7 Provincial Centers

Saigon Said To Isolate Communists

By Charles Mohr

MY THO, South Vietnam, Feb. 5 (NYT)—International peace-keeping teams moved into place in seven provincial centers of South Vietnam today, but without beginning immediately their work of monitoring violations of the cease-fire agreement.

It was increasingly clear that the South Vietnamese government had, in procedural matters, outmaneuvered and virtually stalemated the Communist delegates of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The Communist members of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission were being shuttled to tightly guarded South Vietnamese military installations. There, they were secluded from the population, unable to make contact with civilians and thus posed no political or propaganda threat.

Why the Communists had agreed to these arrangements was an open question, but it seemed possible that there might be complaints about the arrangements.

Informed U.S. sources said, meanwhile, that it seemed likely that some American prisoners of war would be released in the next few days at the town of An Loc, about 60 miles north of Saigon. They said that no exact timetable or plan had been agreed upon.

4 Nations Represented

The terms of the International Commission for Control and Supervision of the Cease-Fire that set up regional headquarters this morning consisted of five to nine soldiers from each of the commission's four member countries—Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland.

Informed American officials said that Joint Military Commission teams, consisting of officers and men from the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, also would be in place in the seven regional headquarters by tonight.

The seven regional headquarters were near Hue, Da Nang, Pleiku, Phan Thiet, Bien Hoa, Can Tho and here at My Tho. Later, 26 smaller peace-keeping teams from both commissions are to be established in smaller regional centers.

Typical of today's movement was the arrival here in the Mekong Delta, 40 miles southwest of Saigon, of a U.S. Army bus with a white cross painted on the side. The bus carried a team of 27, mostly officers, from the four-nation control commission. They set up headquarters in a little Vietnamese hotel.

Later in the day, U.S. helicopters flew 45 North Vietnamese officers and men from Saigon to the headquarters base of the South Vietnamese Army's 7th Division at Dong Tam, a few miles west of My Tho.

The Viet Cong delegates did not arrive with the North Vietnamese, but sources in Saigon said that they would arrive by tonight.

"Accommodations for Working"

"Our only job today is to create accommodations for working," said army Capt. Laszlo Horvath of Hungary.

The two commissions were created, under terms of the Paris agreement, to share responsibility for monitoring the cease-fire. The agreement is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



BILATERAL TALKS—Viet Cong delegate Dinh Ba Thi (left) and South Vietnam representative Nguyen Phung Thiep arriving for their first meeting yesterday in Paris.

In 'Almost Cordial Atmosphere' Saigon, Viet Cong Confer in Paris

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 5 (WP)—South Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates met here today for the first session in a series of procedural meetings that both sides hope will be concluded quickly so that

full-scale talks can begin soon on South Vietnam's political future. Another meeting was scheduled for Wednesday and informed Saigon sources said they expected that a third session might be needed before both sides could begin the substantive discussions.

The sources added that both sides appeared ready to hold the substantive talks in South Vietnam—probably in Saigon—although the Viet Cong were insisting on holding the inaugural sessions and perhaps a few others here in Paris.

Taking part in the talks at the International Conference Center—where the four-year formal peace talks were held and where the cease-fire accord was signed Jan. 27—were deputy negotiator Nguyen Phung Thiep, for Saigon, and his Viet Cong counterpart, Dinh Ba Thi.

Almost Cordial

South Vietnamese sources stressed that the two-hour, five-minute session was conducted in an "almost cordial atmosphere" contrasting with the polemics at the formal peace talks sessions.

The Saigon sources maintained that "despite what was happening in the field" in South Vietnam—a euphemism for continuing cease-fire violations—both sides seemed determined to push ahead with the bilateral talks as quickly as possible.

However, they were unwilling to predict the outcome of the eventual substantive talks which the Paris agreement has entrusted to them to try to settle the country's political future within 90 days of the cease-fire signature.

Among the most pressing and difficult problems to be solved by the substantive talks is the composition of the National Council of Concord and National Reconciliation, which is to include equal numbers of Saigon, Viet Cong and neutralist representatives.

It was also learned that the Saigon authorities are all but resigned to holding the international conference to guarantee the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement in Paris. Because of Saigon's opposition, Vienna and Geneva had been mentioned as alternative sites. But, with the conference set to start Feb. 28, Saigon apparently has all but dropped the opposition to Paris, which was based on what was construed as the French government's pro-Viet Cong bias.

U.S. Admiral Is in Hanoi For Minesweep Planning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Rear Adm. Brian McCauley and 14 other American naval officers arrived in Hanoi today to begin planning the removal of mines blocking North Vietnam's harbors and many of its rivers and canals.

Adm. McCauley is head of the Navy's mine warfare forces and commander of Task Force 78—a 5,000-man armada of ships and helicopters that will clear North Vietnamese harbors.

Pentagon sources said a dozen freighters were either waiting in Chinese ports or were on the way to North Vietnam in apparent anticipation of swift removal of the mines. Most of the ships were carrying foodstuffs, the sources said.

Adm. McCauley and his staff flew to North Vietnam aboard two U.S. Air Force C-130 transports. They landed at Gia Lam Airport, near Hanoi. They were being transported to Haiphong by the North Vietnamese.

The purpose of the visit, Pentagon sources said, was for the United States to present its plan for the removal of the thousands of mines laid starting May 8. The mines closed the seven major North Vietnamese harbors and many canals and rivers. Removal is expected to take as much as two months.

Reds Launch Heavy Attacks, Make Gains Throughout Laos

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 5 (NYT)—With Communist forces attacking heavily in many areas, the military situation for government forces in Laos has deteriorated sharply, military sources reported today.

The sources declined to speculate whether the Communist offensive was related to the current Laotian cease-fire talks. But, with the talks apparently in the final phase, it seemed likely that the Communist-led Pathet Lao and their North Vietnamese allies were seeking to occupy as much

territory as possible before a cease-fire.

Field reports indicated that despite the Lunar New Year holiday of Tet, which began on Saturday, North Vietnamese forces in Laos were stepping up the fighting.

The most serious government loss reported was the fall of a key rear-echelon supply and support base for irregular Lao forces fighting in central Laos.

The base, Nam Yen, is situated in a narrow river valley in northwestern Laos, 34 miles northeast of Vientiane.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Peace Mission Overhead and Fighting Below

By Peter Osnos

PHUOC THUAN, South Vietnam, Feb. 5 (WP)—In a modest way, a spectacle unfolded in this Mekong Delta village at noon today, and what happened explains a good deal about this new phase of the Vietnam conflict.

Overhead, U.S. helicopters bearing the orange markings of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission flittered by, carrying North Vietnamese officers to the nearby South Vietnamese base where the regional headquarters for the cease-fire supervisory forces is to be located.

That combination of facts alone is still novel enough to be striking—U.S. pilots in helicopters barely more than a week from combat ferrying seasoned Communist officers to a large South Vietnamese military installation where they can expect to be treated with propriety.

But the helicopters were only part of the scene. Here on the ground, not more than a mile or so from where the North Vietnamese peace-keepers were landing, government and Communist forces were in the midst of a nasty little battle.

Local militia, numbering perhaps 200 men supported by artillery, were preparing to move into a hamlet just off the road where about 100 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were said to be holding out. The situation, as presented by a militia platoon leader, was this:

As of the morning of Jan. 28, when the Vietnam cease-fire took effect, the hamlet was under the control of the Saigon government, meaning there was a functioning local administration and the people were counted, at least nominally, as supporters of President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime.

Then on Feb. 12, what the platoon leader described as Viet Cong occupied the hamlet. He added that some North Vietnamese soldiers came in also.

Early today, they ripped down government flags that had been hoisted everywhere on the orders of the Saigon authorities and replaced them with the blue-red-and-yellow flags of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

That was when government troops started to fight their way back into the hamlet.

It is impossible to know how one-sided the militiaman's story was, but this much seems clear: In the days immediately before the cease-fire and to a lesser extent since then, Communists have

Both Sides Are Seeking to Control Hundreds of Politically Split Hamlets

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It is impossible to know how one-sided the militiaman's story was, but this much seems clear: In the days immediately before the cease-fire and to a lesser extent since then, Communists have

been entering hamlets throughout the country more or less openly in an attempt to assert a presence that may or may not be rightfully theirs.

As they did here, the Viet Cong haul down the government flag and raise one of their own.

Opposing Influences

The hamlets involved, numbering in the hundreds according to U.S. officials in Saigon, are not those which are firmly on one side or the other. Rather, the forays are into places officially listed as contested in pacification surveys, indicating that both government and Communist influence is present to some extent.

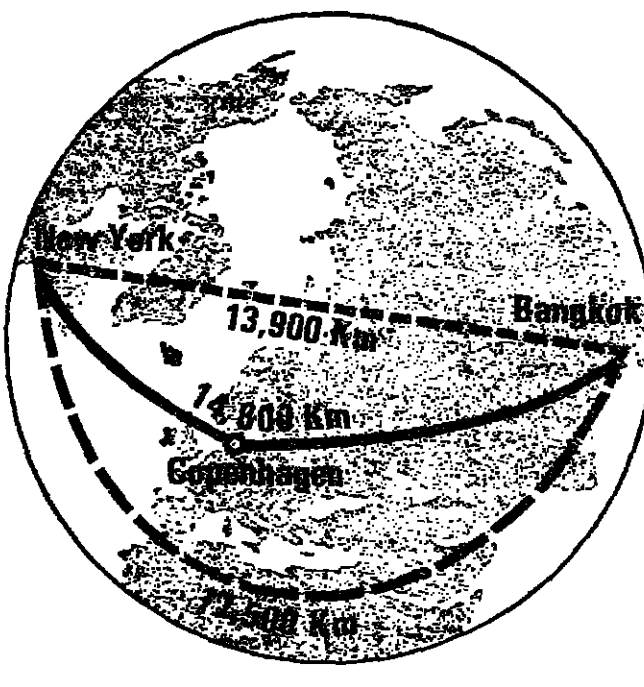
Rightfully, both flags should fly, but the way things are in South Vietnam, only one can.

The GV [Government of Vietnam] supporters and the Viet Cong sympathizers cannot live together," platoon leader Tran

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?



The globe, of course. It is the only true picture of the world. Between Europe and Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances you save via Copenhagen won't be quite so dramatic. But they still amount to around 1,000 kilometres. From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

FAR EAST—FAR WEST
NOT SO FAR BY SAS

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

Whitelaw Reportedly Asking For More Troops for Ulster

IRELAND, Feb. 5 (AP).—British authorities were reported today to be planning to reinforce their army units in Northern Ireland after a weekend in Belfast in which 10 persons died.

And as William Whitelaw, the British administrator of Northern Ireland, confronted the new surge of violence, Catholic political leaders pressed for a government inquiry into the killing of six Catholics by army gunfire late Saturday and early yesterday. The Catholics claimed the dead men were unarmed bystanders; the army said they were gunmen.

The latest victim of the weekend violence was an 18-year-old Catholic gas station attendant who died early today in a hospital. Three gunmen walked into his service station yesterday and shot him.

His death brought the weekend Northern Ireland toll to 10, the toll for the last week to 20 and the 1 1/2-year toll in the province to 711.

Mr. Whitelaw was expected to contact Prime Minister Edward Heath and ask for more troops to reinforce the 17,000 soldiers now on duty in the province, sources said. Their number had been scaled down in recent months.

Diplomats Shun The Fine Side Of U.K. Life

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Foreign diplomats in Britain have used their diplomatic immunity to avoid paying parking fines totaling \$286,224 in the last five years, government figures showed today.

Greville Janner, a Labor member of Parliament, said that he will ask the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, to invite diplomats to pay the fines voluntarily.

"They enjoy the hospitality of our cities and ought not to take advantage of it to the detriment of ordinary motorists," Mr. Janner said.

U.S. Asks Romania to Accept Lesser Role in Forces Talks

VIENNA, Feb. 5 (AP).—U.S. delegates have talked to representatives of Communist Romania in an attempt to get them to accept a secondary role, instead of full participation, in force reductions in Europe.

A U.S. spokesman today confirmed that the meeting took place but declined to say when or disclose anything about the outcome.

A Soviet spokesman suggested that problems of participation might be discussed at a full session of delegates.

Western sources, however, said the East asked that questions of procedure be settled before general meetings are held. The West agreed, he added.

A plenary session was held Wednesday. Since then, delegations have met only in small groups in an attempt to get over the procedural obstacles.

U.S. officials consider them important. They think that countries without troops or territory in Central Europe should not be allowed to take part in decisions about them.

The Soviet spokesman said his delegation holds to the position that all interested European countries should take part in the talks. But he would not repeat what the Russian said earlier—that all should participate on an equal basis.

"You see," he explained to reporters, "the thing is that we are here to discuss these kinds of things. That is why it might be possible to discuss it in the plenary session, on the basis of bilateral or multilateral talks."

The Western countries say there should be only 12 full participants: the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, East and West Germany, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Seven others they consider should have a subordinate status: Romania, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Denmark and Norway.

A first general meeting on Jan. 31 did nothing about this issue. Since then, there have been repeated contacts among all 19 delegations, but no sign of agreement. Many delegations are awaiting instructions from their capitals.

The Romanians, who like to take an independent stand on such issues, have been troublesome to both East and West. They insist that they should have equal treatment with any other participants.

In addition to Romania and Bulgaria, the Soviet formula would bring neutrals and non-aligned countries into the meeting as well. The result could be a clear-cut decision as to whether the same number that has appeared in Helsinki for preparation of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Australia to Continue Helping Defend Malaysia, Singapore

By Robert Trumbull

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Australia will continue to participate in the defense of Malaysia and Singapore in partnership with Britain and New Zealand despite a pledge by the new Labor government here to bring home all Australian combat units in Southeast Asia, it was announced today.

By withdrawing token Australian infantry and artillery units from Singapore while leaving hundreds of noncombatant logistics forces in place, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and Defense Minister Lance Barnard reconciled the apparent contradiction between pulling out and staying in at the same time.

In addition to retaining a vital supporting role for the British and New Zealand Infantry Battalion in Singapore, Australia will rotate ground combat units to the island for training exercises. Also, a contingent of Australian Mirage jet fighters now stationed at Butterworth, Malaysia, will stay there indefinitely.

Continuing Commitment
Britain and New Zealand will continue to maintain one combat battalion each in the joint five-power defense forces for Singapore and Malaysia, known as ANZUS, Lord Carrington said.

The continuing Australian commitment to the five-power defense of Singapore and Malaysia was outlined by Lord Carrington, the British Secretary of Defense, in

from about 20,000 after a relative lull in the strife.

That lull was shattered a week ago as a wave of killings broke out—many described as random slayings by Protestant and Catholic gunmen. Observers saw the burst of activity as maneuvering by extremists of both sides for positions of strength before the publication of a British government policy paper on the future of Northern Ireland. That document is expected next month.

The week's violence reached its peak late Saturday as gunmen in speeding cars raked groups of sidewalk bystanders with machine-gun fire. Two men died in those attacks.

Soon afterward, a battle of almost four hours broke out in the largely Catholic New Lodge area of Belfast. When the firing was over, six more men were dead. The army admitted shooting them but claimed they were gunmen of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

The soldiers had used a new night sight on their rifles. They claimed 200 shots had been fired at them.

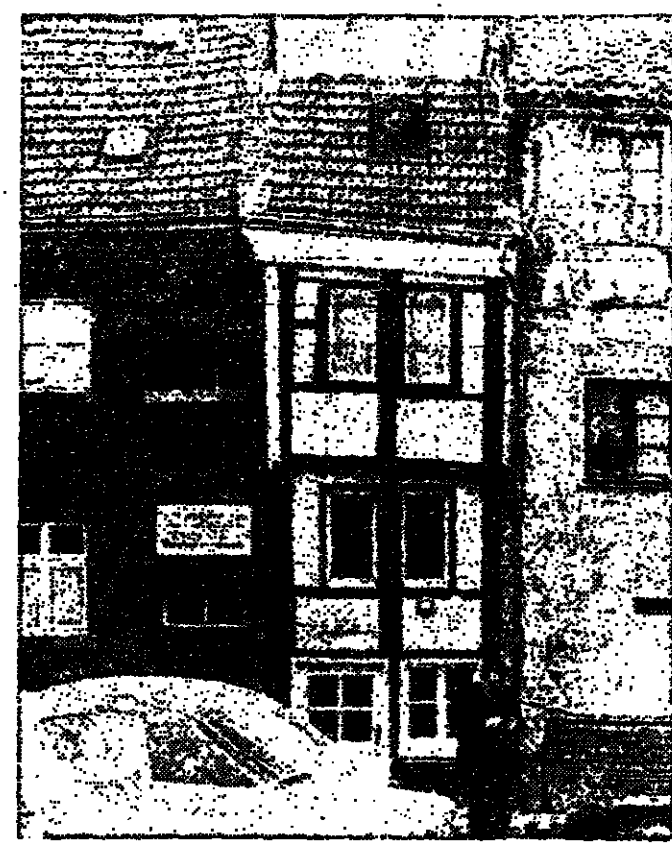
Gerry Fitt, a member of Parliament and a leader of the Northern Irish Social Democratic and Labor party, demanded a full inquiry into the New Lodge shooting, which occurred near his home. He said that at one point he tried to stop it and he insisted that he was not convinced the dead men were gunmen.

Some residents of the New Lodge area believe that up to two of the six dead were killed by gunmen in a speeding car that drove into the area about the time of the shootout between British troops and guerrillas.

This morning black flags flew from many of the homes in the New Lodge area.

Meanwhile, in Dublin the left Official wing of the IRA said it would help Catholics in Northern Ireland restore "no-go areas"—barricaded neighborhoods—for their protection. The army eliminated such areas last summer. The Official wing has been outwitted or outmaneuvered in the summer and opposes the violence of the more nationalist Provisional wing.

Last night and today in Northern Ireland were relatively calm.



CRAMPED QUARTERS—This mini-house in Essen, (7 ft., 4 1/2 in. wide) is said to be Germany's smallest. It was built in 1936 and is now occupied by a husband and wife student pair who probably "cramp" for exams.

Reds Launch Heavy Attacks, Make Gains Throughout Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

of Ban Houei Sai and about 15 miles from the Burmese border. It was defended by only about one company of troops, while the main body supported by the base was many miles to the south-east.

The attack was preceded Friday by heavy shelling. Most of the supplies at the base reportedly were removed at that time. In the main attack, which began Saturday, several battalions of Pathet Lao troops swept over the Nam Yen Valley, finally seizing the base itself. Defenders moved to safety several miles to the west.

Nam Yen, which has an airstrip by which supplies were brought in, had not fallen to Communist forces in many years of ceaseless fighting in Laos.

Government forces also were reported to have suffered a serious reverse in southern Laos near the town of Muong Phakne, east of Saravane.

Dry-Season Gains
During the last two months, the government forces had sought to take advantage of the dry season, pushing eastward from Muong Phakne in the direction of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which enters South Vietnam's Quang Tri Province at that point. While some distance from the outer defenses of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, government forces had gained considerable ground along Highway 9 to the sea.

But on Friday, the North Vietnamese, backed by tanks, opened a strong counteroffensive. Reports today indicated that the North Vietnamese had thrown back the government forces by 12 miles and were now within three miles of Muong Phakne.

If the North Vietnamese were to continue their western movement, they would threaten the strategic point at Kong Hene and possibly Savannakhet, the second largest city in Laos, which is 60 miles west of Muong Phakne.

Sixty miles to the north along the Mekong River, the situation at the besieged government town of Thakhek was also reported to be deteriorating.

Thakhek Surrounded
Thakhek has been loosely surrounded for several months by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese forces, and many residents crossed into Thailand each night to sleep.

Last week, 10 short-range rockets hit the Thakhek airport and destroyed some homes, adding to the anxiety.

Reports today said heavy fighting was in progress only five miles east of Thakhek and that Communist tanks had been sighted in the area.

Thakhek is directly across the Mekong River from the Thai town of Nakhon Phanom, site of one of the most important U.S. airbases in Thailand. The Nakhon Phanom base is responsible for the aerial surveillance of the Ho Chi Minh Trail for air rescue operations of pilots downed in North Vietnam and Laos and for supporting irregular troops in Laos.

Near the southern end of Laos, North Vietnamese forces reportedly have begun a new drive against the government troops recently driven out of Saravane, which is almost due west of the South Vietnamese city of Da Nang.

Supply Lines Cut
The reports said that the Laotian government forces, which had been struggling for weeks to gain a foothold on the Bolovens Plateau southeast of Saravane, were cut off from the base at Pak Song, and that attempts to reopen a supply line yesterday were repulsed under "fierce" fire.

Government troops still holding positions three miles west of Saravane reportedly were attacked by several battalions of North Vietnamese troops supported by tanks.

Government losses in killed or wounded were reported as moderate to heavy, and "many" were listed as missing.

The indications were that the

action had resulted in a major rout of government troops.

The U.S. Air Force has been attempting during the last few days to reduce the Communist pressure in various parts of Laos by heavy air raids.

The Pathet Lao radio station every day denounces "savagely" attacks by the American aggressors over Laos, but has not specified what targets were hit.

A U.S. spokesman said today he could not add anything to the latest communiqué from the commander in chief of U.S. Pacific Forces at Honolulu to the effect that U.S. aircraft, including B-52s, continued to support Laotian government forces.

Pathet Lao officials here for peace talks with the Vietnamese government have said repeatedly during the last week that, although there now was great hope for concluding a cease-fire agreement quickly, a "favorable atmosphere" at the negotiations could be created only by a cessation of U.S. bombing.

Peace Teams
Pass by War
(Continued from Page 1)

Van Si said. "The cease-fire exists, but the fighting must go on."

The question is, who is to be held responsible for the cease-fire violation? The Communists for entering the village? The government for attempting to drive them out? Or both?

It will be up to some of those very same Communists who were flying overhead today and their South Vietnamese counterparts waiting for them at the headquarters of the Joint Military Commission to file a complaint with the international supervisory force.

Then a delegation from the four-nation International Commission for Control and Supervision, accompanied by a representative of the two Vietnamese sides, will come into the area and make an investigation. If the ICCS members can agree among themselves who is to blame, they will make an official finding.

If they are unable to agree, then the report will contain only their contradictory unofficial views.

In any event, the ICCS can only determine who exercises authority by virtue of military superiority—whose flag flies highest—and not the fundamental political question of where the allegiance of the people lies.

The cease-fire has meant an end, at least for now, to the big-unit battles, the heavy artillery, the sweeping air strikes. But a low-level struggle, mostly hidden from public view, goes on—even with government and Communist officers living uneasily side by side near enough to hear the sound of shooting from Phuoc Thang.

U.S. Reportedly Pledges Planes To Cambodians

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 5 (UPI).—U.S. Air Force commander Gen. John Vogt today promised to beef up Cambodia's tiny air force with six large C-130 transport planes and a 20-plane squadron of A-37 jet fighter-bombers, Cambodian military sources said.

Gen. Vogt flew into Phnom Penh on a visit that the U.S. Embassy refused to confirm.

Cambodia's air force is at present one of the smallest in Asia, with only ancient T-28 prop-driven fighter-bombers and a few small liaison and spotter planes.

The four-engine turboprop C-130 Hercules is capable of carrying 40 tons of cargo or more than 100 troops.

Saigon Reportedly Releases Prisoners, Violating Truce

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The Saigon government reportedly has released thousands of military and civilian prisoners in the last few days, turning them loose on their own, despite provisions of the Paris cease-fire accord requiring that they be turned over to North Vietnam or the Viet Cong.

South Vietnamese sources, who disclosed the release, said it involved about 20,000 Communist prisoners of war and about the same number of civilian political prisoners.

An American official, confirming the development, said he thought the total was more like 10,000 and that he believed all those released were political prisoners.

\$2.50 and Freedom
The prisoners were each given 1,200 piasters (about \$2.50) when they were set free, the sources said.

The protocol to the Paris agreement that deals with prisoners says that "all captured Vietnamese military personnel, whether regular or irregular, shall be returned to that South Vietnamese party under whose command they served."

It says the Viet Cong and the South Vietnamese should exchange lists of civilian political prisoners within 15 days after the signing of the Paris agreement, which took place Jan. 27, and "do their utmost" to resolve the problem of civilian detainees within 90 days.

According to informed observers, Saigon preferred to release the Communist prisoners and let them wander home rather than formally returning them to the Viet Cong command, as the peace agreement requires.

Saigon's action recalled the freeing of prisoners in the closing weeks of the Korean war. In June, 1953, as the armistice agreement was being negotiated, South Korean guards, acting on orders from President Syngman Rhee, allowed 27,000 North Korean prisoners to disappear among the civilian population. These prisoners reportedly had said they did not want to return to North Korea. 25,000 others remained in other camps.

The release, which was hailed by the South Korean people, led to a temporary breakdown in the armistice talks when the North Korean and Chinese negotiators walked out. The armistice was signed about five weeks later—on July 27, 1953.

Speaking of the release of prisoners in South Vietnam, a government official said those freed had been designated "New-Life Cadres," meaning that while in captivity they recognized the Communist cause and pledged to support the Saigon government.

"Better to release them as New-Life Cadres than in any prisoner exchange with the Communists," the official added.

"Better to release them as new-life cadres than in any prisoner exchange with the Communists," the official said.

Sooner or Later
As for the civilian detainees set free, an American official said the Saigon government "knew they were going to have to release them sooner or later and decided 'why not get rid of them?'"

There are no precise figures on

how many prisoners the South Vietnamese government holds.

According to some estimates there were about 35,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese war prisoners in South Vietnamese hands before the reported release, but estimates of the number of Viet Cong political prisoners range from 60,000 to 135,000.

The Tet Lunar New Year celebrated for three days beginning last Saturday, is a traditional time for amnesties and release of prisoners in Vietnam.

Control Units In Position in 7 Provinces

(Continued from Page 1)

somewhat vague as to how they are to operate, but it seems clear that they must work together effectively in order to be successful.

The teams from both groups were six days behind the schedule laid down in the agreement setting up their regional headquarters.

While the International Control Commission team here was accessible, the members of North Vietnamese contingent of the Joint Military Commission, Dong Tam, nearby, were virtually inaccessible to the military control teams.

The same was true of their top leaders, based at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base.

There seemed to be no way that they could communicate directly with Viet Cong areas, even though such areas exist nearby. No South Vietnamese or foreign civilians could reach or talk to them, and any South Vietnamese attempting to do so would have been arrested immediately by the Saigon authorities.

Thus, so far, the Saigon government appeared to have installed what it feared—a political impact created by the presence of enemy officers in government areas.

Residents of My Tho questioned on the streets today had no idea that Viet Cong or North Vietnamese officers were arriving in the area.

How long the Communists will find such arrangements tolerable is not certain. Yesterday, Saigon's top leaders were permitted off the air base for the first time to attend a meeting of International Control Commission members but were tightly guarded by South Vietnamese military and civil police.

A spokesman for the North Vietnamese told Western journalists that he had been trying to reach them "but they won't let us."

The members of the International Control Commission have seemed friendly with each other. At an inaugural luncheon they drank red wine from champagne glasses.

Col. Robert Sorenson of Canada, leader of the Canadian contingent, said that he was "hopeful" that by the end of the week teams would be able to begin making trips into the jungles to look for cease-fire violations.

25,000 Africans on Strike In Durban, Crippling Port

By Peter Youngusband

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 5 (UPI).—African labor today crippled essential services in Durban, South Africa's third largest city and biggest seaport.

More than 25,000 Africans are on strike, demanding a \$13-a-week increase to raise their average take-home pay to \$17 a week above the poverty line—which is calculated in South Africa at \$5 a week for a family of five.

Strikes by Africans are illegal in South Africa, and arrests have already been made. It is illegal for Africans to form trade unions.

The labor unrest in Durban has been widening for five weeks and now threatens to spread to other parts of the country.

Durban's roads, drainage, and electricity departments have been virtually paralyzed by a walkout of 3,000 workers. More than 20 factories and firms have been seriously affected—and some have been forced to close down.

Zulu Workers March
Zulu workers joined a shouting procession of men who marched on the Durban City Council offices today waving clubs and clenched fists.

The unrest dominated the opening session of Parliament in Cape Town today where government members were infuriated by opposition warnings that the strike could lead to another "Sharpeville" riot 13 years ago when South African police killed 180 Africans.

The opposition leader, Sir De Villiers Graaff, said that labor unrest among blacks was a greater threat to the privileged position of the white man in South Africa than terrorism on the borders.

He denounced the government as a "cabinet of somnambulists" who were wilfully blind to the realities of the black-white schism in South Africa.

Minister of Labor Marais Viljoen said that the wage disputes did not arise solely from eco-

nomic considerations. He blamed outside organizations, including the South African National Union of Students and the African Union Council which want black trade unions to be legalized, for inciting unrest.

"We are aware that agitators see black unrest as the only remaining means of unsettling the government," the minister said. He said that black trade union would not be allowed to be established.

"The government is not prepared to experiment in this reckless way with the stability of South Africa," he said.

WEATHER

	F	P
ALABAMA	12	50 Fair
ALASKA	1	24 Rain
ARIZONA	4	26 Showers
ARKANSAS	13	55 Fair
CALIFORNIA	17	52 Fair
COLORADO	6	43 Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	8	48 Cloudy
DELAWARE	7	45 Sunny
FLORIDA	1	20 Foggy
GEORGIA	1	20 Foggy
IDAHO	6	43 Fair
ILLINOIS	3	27 Cloudy
INDIANA	13	58 Sunny
IOWA	6	43 Fair
KANSAS	7	45 Cloudy
KENTUCKY	12	50 Cloudy
LAS VEGAS	29	63 Cloudy
LOUISIANA	13	55 Cloudy
MAINE	1	24 Rain
MARYLAND	1	20 Foggy
MASSACHUSETTS	1	20 Foggy
MICHIGAN	13	55 Fair
MINNESOTA	1	24 Rain
MISSISSIPPI	13	55 Fair
MISSOURI	13	55 Fair
MONTANA	1	24 Rain
NEBRASKA	1	24 Rain
NEVADA	1	24 Rain
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	24 Rain
NEW JERSEY	1	24 Rain
NEW MEXICO	1	24 Rain
NEW YORK	1	24 Rain
NORTH CAROLINA	1	24 Rain
NORTH DAKOTA	1	24 Rain
OHIO	1	24 Rain
OKLAHOMA	1	24 Rain
OREGON	1	24 Rain
PENNSYLVANIA	1	24 Rain
RHODE ISLAND	1	24 Rain
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	24 Rain
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	24 Rain
TENNESSEE	1	24 Rain
TEXAS	1	24 Rain
UTAH	1	24 Rain
Vermont	1	24 Rain
WASHINGTON	1	24 Rain
WEST VIRGINIA	1	24 Rain
WISCONSIN	1	24 Rain
WYOMING	1	24 Rain

(Readers' readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT)

Power Struggle With White House

Senate Votes Bill Requiring
Approval of Budget Chief

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The Senate, moving to reassert congressional authority in the government, voted 63 to 17 today to require Senate confirmation of presidential appointees to the powerful Office of Management and Budget.

The Senate bill, which sharpens the growing struggle between the public-led executive branch and the Democratic-controlled Congress, has been strongly opposed by the White House.

Nevertheless, 16 Republican senators voted for the measure. The 17 "nay" votes were all cast by Democrats.

Warning of Veto
Tom Korozyk, the White House's Senate liaison officer, warned leaders and senators of both parties Friday that President Nixon would veto the bill, which was sponsored by Sen. J. Edwin R. D. N.C., chairman of the Government Operations Committee.

The measure, however, appears likely to pass the House also, since it is being sponsored there by the two top Democrats on that chamber's Government Operations Committee, Chief Hollifield, D., Calif., the committee chairman, and second-ranking Jack Brooks, D., Texas.

The bill requires Senate confirmation of all future appointees to the positions of director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. It also applies to the men just named to the posts by President Nixon.

Nixon Appoints Top Black Aide
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Stanley S. Scott, a former Tennessee newspaperman and assistant to White House communications director Herb Klein, was appointed President Nixon's liaison with minority groups today, making him the top-ranking black man in the administration.

The White House said Mr. Scott had been promoted to the rank of special assistant to the President, replacing Bob Brown, who returned to private life. Mr. Brown previously was the ranking black at the White House.

Spending on Poor to Level Off In U.S. After Decade of Hikes
By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—After a decade of steady increases, proposed federal spending for the poor will level off next year, new budget documents disclosed.

The documents also showed a decrease for the first time in federal "human investment" spending among the nation's 25 million poor people.

The new data became available as criticisms of the new Nixon administration budget cuts continued. In a letter to the President, Ralph Mader and representatives of 18 public-interest groups charged the administration "has wasted an axe" on social programs "without even applying the scalpel to corporate subsidy programs."

According to the new budget data, the proposed 1974 budget would call for spending \$30.3 billion to benefit the poor in a range of areas including welfare, social security, food stamps and Medicare.

This compares with an estimated \$30.1 billion in such outlays for fiscal 1973, ending next June 30. The 1974 total is slightly higher despite significant reductions and eliminations of social-service programs.

The most notable of these is the proposed dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

China Criticizes Brezhnev, Soviet Farm Policies
HONG KONG, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—China said today that Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev is no better than the late Nikita Khrushchev at running the country's agriculture.

The official Chinese press agency blamed the revisionist policies of Khrushchev for the failure of Soviet agriculture.

Although major natural calamities hit agricultural production in the Soviet Union last year, the fundamental reason for the failure in Soviet agriculture lies in the series of revisionist policies pursued by the Soviet revisionist clique," the agency said.

It noted that when Mr. Brezhnev came to power eight years ago, he blamed his predecessor, Mr. Khrushchev, for having made mess of agriculture. Mr. Brezhnev pledged to do everything necessary to increase production, but statistics show he is no better than Mr. Khrushchev at running agriculture, the agency said.

The agency was commenting on Saturday's shakeup of Soviet officials linked with food production. Vladimir Malosheva was dismissed as minister of agriculture and replaced by Dmitri Polyanskiy.

Nixon, Roy L. Ash and Frederick Maluk, both of whom were sworn in on Friday.

The bill was broadened Friday by an amendment requiring reconfirmation of cabinet officers and the two OMB officials if they are held over into another presidential term.

Many lawmakers of both parties have criticized the White House for impounding appropriated funds and other tactics in ignoring the expressed will of Congress.

The confirmation bill symbolizes Congress's intent to exercise a greater role in national decision-making.

Also, the confirmation process would enable senators to explore the OMB nominees' views on budget priorities, impoundment and White House-Congress relations, and to impress the nominees with the desirability of being cooperative instead of acting unilaterally.

Immense Power Seen
Sen. Ervin told the Senate Friday that the OMB no longer is just a small personal advisory and housekeeping unit on budget matters for the President but has acquired immense power over fiscal and management decisions throughout the government.

"With a current staff of nearly 700 persons, this agency, originally established by the Congress as a management tool and institutional aid for the President, has developed into a super-department with enormous authority over all of the activities of the federal government. Its director has become, in effect, a deputy president," Sen. Ervin said.

Reading from the report of the Government Operations Committee, Sen. Ervin said that the OMB sets line-by-line budget limits for every federal agency, including the regulatory commissions; "develops impoundment actions, limiting the expenditures of funds for programs approved by law to those falling within the President's activities within the limits established by Congress; imposes uniform accounting systems; coordinates grants-in-aid, Model Cities aid, special technical services and various federal programs for the states, and even controls the nature of questionnaires sent out by government agencies."

With these broad powers, he said, the men appointed to the two top jobs in the OMB should be made subject to congressional scrutiny through the confirmation process.

As a separate anti-poverty agency and the elimination of its key-stone activity, the Community Action Program.

Referring to the \$200-million increase in total federal spending for the poor, a committee official said today, "It falls well short even of covering cost increases caused by inflation."

The \$30.3-billion total does not fully reflect program reductions proposed by the administration. For example, although it is to be dismantled, \$106 million is budgeted for Community Action in "spend-out" funds for prior obligations.

Now does the spending total include the full potential effects of the administration's suspension of federal housing subsidies for low-income families. For these, the spending "pipeline" would take two years to empty.

Seeking Alternatives
At the same time the administration—arguing that the subsidy programs have not been effective on behalf of the poor—has promised a search for preferable alternatives.

The new "poverty budget" documents were prepared, as in past years, in the President's Office of Management and Budget.

This year, however, it would have been impossible for them to have affected overall budget policy decisions because they were not completed when the budget was distributed.

As in the past, the tables distinguishing between outlays for "human investment"—improving the skills of the poor through education, manpower and other programs—and "maintenance," which refers to food, stamps, welfare and other forms of subsistence aid.

The "human investment" total proposed for 1974 is \$5 billion, a 10 percent cut from 1973. This \$600-million drop is somewhat more than offset by \$100-million increase in "maintenance" spending.

In their letter of criticism to the President yesterday, the public-interest groups said, "It seems an understatement to conclude you are employing a double standard: frugality for needy people, extravagance for corporate interests."

Citing the President's budget message, they wrote, "If throwing dollars at problems can be wasteful in human resources problems, why aren't the billions handed over to the maritime, drug and defense industries included in your analysis?"

The writers included two tables, one of reductions in social programs, the other of "corporate welfare" programs involving subsidy and asserted waste. They said, as an example, that all the health and education cuts were equalled by merchant-marine subsidies alone.



SNOW JOCKEY—Puffing dog pulls girl on her sled through snow in dog race in St. Paul, Minn., Winter Carnival. Races were started 23 years ago and are now a favorite event. They are open to anyone with a sled, a rope and a nice, willing canine.

War Crimes Accusations Seen as Revenge

2 Officers Call Ex-Colonel's Charge 'Hoax'

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—An Army general and a colonel charged in a nationwide television broadcast last night that a "hoax" had been perpetrated by retired Lt. Col. Anthony B. Herbert, a highly decorated veteran of the Korean and Vietnam wars, in his contention that he was removed from a command be-

cause of his complaints about war crimes in Vietnam.

The two officers' statements—and Col. Herbert's renewed insistence on his accusations against them—were televised by the Columbia Broadcasting System during its "60 Minutes" program.

Maj. Gen. John W. Barnes, who had been Col. Herbert's superior in the 17th Airborne

Brigade and who removed him, asserted that the colonel's charges must have come from "a pure motive of revenge a year and a half later, to make stuff up out of whole cloth."

The general's former deputy, Col. J. Ross Franklin, who long had refused public comment, declared in the filmed interviews that Col. Herbert's contentions had been "a hoax on the American people."

Col. Herbert first filed allegations with the Army in September, 1970, and then formal charges in March, 1971, charging both officers with dereliction of duty for allegedly covering up atrocities he had reported.

The Army dismissed the formal charges against Col. Franklin in July, 1971, and those against Gen. Barnes in October, 1971. Col. Herbert retired from the Army last Feb. 28. His recently published book, "Soldier," written with James T. Wooten of The New York Times, included his allegations.

The CBS program was described by Mike Wallace of the network's news staff as the result of a year's investigation in which producer Barry Lando had talked with more than 100 persons.

In the telecast, both Gen. Barnes and Col. Herbert, maintaining their opposing contentions, favored having the Army publish its full investigation of the case. Col. Herbert also urged "a full congressional inquiry."

Secret Inquiry
Mr. Wallace said the Army had refused to release its inquiry.

Mr. Wallace said that, except in one instance, it was Col. Herbert's word against that of the two other officers that he had reported war crimes to them. The exception was his statement that he spoke twice from the field to Col. Franklin on Feb. 14, 1969, and then flew back and reported personally.

Col. Franklin, in the telecast, said he was in the Illinois Hotel in Honolulu that day and had a canceled check of that date for his hotel bill. Mr. Wallace said that hotel records showed he registered there from Feb. 7 to 14, which would have been until Feb. 14, Vietnam time, while two other officers said they flew back with him from Hawaii to Vietnam and arrived Feb. 16.

In the broadcast, Col. John Douglas, who had been the top military lawyer in Vietnam, denied that Col. Herbert had told him about war crimes. He said the colonel simply complained of having been "improperly relieved."

The network also presented Ken Rosenblum, a Long Island, N.Y., assistant district attorney, who said he had tracked down every lead offered by Col. Herbert in charges against Gen. Barnes while serving as a judge advocate general captain, without being able to prove them.

Also broadcast were statements by Sgt. Bruce Potter, a radioman, and Mike Plantz, a helicopter pilot, about alleged brutality by Col. Herbert himself, and by Sgt. Bob Stemmes, a military intelligence man, about the colonel allegedly watching the beating of a Viet Cong nurse.

In essence, Col. Herbert's replies on the air were that the persons cited as being against him were mistaken or under Army pressure.

N. Korea Claims Truce Violation

FANMUJONG, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—North Korea today charged the United States with conducting exercises involving the firing of guided missiles with South Korean forces at a range in South Korea.

Maj. Gen. Jim P. Sop, North Korea's senior delegate, said at a Military Armistice Commission meeting here that the exercise was worsening the situation in Korea in violation of the Korean armistice agreement. He also demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces in South Korea.

The UN command's senior delegate, U.S. Air Force Maj. Gen. Rollin A. Davis, rejected the charges, saying that such exercises did not constitute any violation of the armistice agreement.

Backing Refusal to Disclose Sources

Congress Flooded by Press-Immunity Bills

By David K. Shipler

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Members of Congress have introduced more than 25 bills that would prevent courts, grand juries and other government authorities from forcing newsmen to testify about their confidential sources of information.

The flood of proposed legislation, on which hearings began today, follows several failings and contempt-of-court citations against newsmen who refused to honor subpoenas.

The Supreme Court left the door open for congressional action on the matter when it ruled 5-to-4 in June that nothing in the Constitution prevented newsmen from being compelled to testify before grand juries.

"At the federal level, Congress has freedom to determine whether a statutory newsmen's privilege is necessary and desirable," Associate Justice Byron R. White wrote for the majority, "and to fashion standards and rules as narrow or broad as seemed necessary to address the evil discerned and, equally important, to refashion those rules as experience from time to time may dictate."

Public to Suffer

Numerous legislatures, in supporting such bills, have expressed the fear that the public will learn considerably less about wrongdoing in government and about dissident political movements if sources who are afraid of being identified refuse to talk to reporters.

Opposition to such legislation has not yet become evident. Staff members of both House and Senate judiciary subcommittees, that will look into the issue, have been hard-pressed to find witnesses against the bills.

"The administration is taking pretty much of a hands-off approach to it," Lawrence Baskin, counsel to the Senate subcommittee, said. "We're having a little bit of difficulty, as a matter of fact, finding people opposed to it."

Much of the debate in Congress is expected to focus on four main variables in the bills:

• The question of whether the federal legislation should apply to the state laws, or apply only to federal courts and grand juries.

• Whether the bill should give newsmen "absolute" immunity from forced testimony under any conditions or "qualified" immunity, in which a judge could find a compelling need for a reporter's testimony.

• Whether the immunity would apply only to professional journalists working for established media, or to anyone gathering information for eventual publication or broadcast, a category that might include scholars, authors, underground press reporters, students working for school newspapers and pamphleteers.

Some Disagreement
The bills already introduced cover the spectrum on each of these issues and there is some disagreement even within segments of the press about which is preferable.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association is supporting an absolute and preemptive bill, which has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif.

The Joint Media Committee—a group of several news organizations—has favored a qualified bill similar to one introduced in the House by Rep. Charles W. Whalen Jr., R., Ohio.

Aside from Sen. Cranston's bill, absolute measures have been introduced in the Senate by Vance Hartke, D., Ind., and Sen. Mark

O. Hatfield, R., Ore. Among the qualified bills are those by Sen. Lowell F. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., and Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R., Pa.

Measures in House

On the House side, more than 20 pieces of legislation have been dropped in the hopper. They range from a one-paragraph, absolute bill by Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D., N.Y., to slightly more complicated, qualified measures by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., and Rep. Claude Pepper, D., Fla.

The qualified bill generally would require reporter's testimony if three conditions were met: that the reporter's informa-

tion is relevant to a specific crime, that it is unavailable elsewhere and that it would serve a compelling national interest. Some newsmen have argued that a qualified bill might be worse than none at all, since it would have the effect of sanctioning most subpoenas.

Rep. Ogden R. Reid, R., N.Y., made that argument when he introduced his own absolute bill last week. "I think that thoughtful observers recognize at this point that anything that is qualified will not work," he said, observing that some reporters had been jailed in states with qualified laws on the books.

Service as Soldiers Recognized

Trans-Siberian Rail Veterans In U.S. Win 50-Year Struggle

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—After 50 years of battling in Congress and the courts, a dwindling group of American veterans of the Russian Railway Service Corps may finally receive the same benefits as other U.S. military veterans of World War I.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, in a recent unanimous decision, ruled that the corps, also known as the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, was indeed part of the Army and that its members are entitled to honorable discharges and all related benefits.

The government, in its long fight against paying benefits to the surviving members of the corps, had contended that the veterans were members of a civilian unit sent to assist in maintenance of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and, therefore, were not entitled to any military benefits.

But U.S. District Judge Oliver Guich ruled in March, 1971, that America's Siberian railroad workers were military men. He remanded the case to the courts.

GAO Is Checking Greek's Donation To Nixon Funds
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—An inquiry into the legality of contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign made by a Greek citizen whose company supplies oil to the Sixth Fleet has been launched by the staff of Congress General Accounting Office. The Washington Post has learned.

The contributor, Nikos Vardimoyannis, is listed for four contributions of \$1,500 each to the finance, media, radio and television committees to re-elect the President. He gave an additional \$15,000 or a known total of \$25,000, between Jan. 1, 1971, and March 10, 1972, according to a finance committee listing disclosed in November as a result of a lawsuit brought by Common Cause.

The GAO investigators are looking into the possibility of a violation of a section of the criminal code that forbids anyone who enters a contract with the government from making or promising "expressly or impliedly" a political contribution "at any time" after negotiations have begun or during the term of the contract.

Public disclosure that the Navy might make Athens the home port for the Sixth Fleet was made in January, 1972. The Navy awarded a contract for providing fuel oil to the fleet on Sept. 25, and the Greek press announced it Nov. 2. The amount has not been disclosed but has been estimated to involve several million dollars.

Surgery for Scheel
BONN, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today underwent a successful operation for removal of a kidney stone, the Foreign Ministry said. He was in satisfactory condition, a ministry statement said.



BETTER MOUSETRAP?—Frank Porath with the thing.

Inventor Says Device Causes Rats To Go Mad, Clear Out of the Area

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio, Feb. 5 (AP).—Frank E. Porath says he has invented a device that drives rats out of their minds and also out of any place they are not wanted.

Mr. Porath, 35, said his "rat scat" is an ultrasonic device that produces the equivalent of "an acid rock band, a baby crying and a woman screaming, all at the same threshold of pain and all at the same time."

The high-pitched sound isn't audible to humans. Mr. Porath said that if the rat can't find a way to escape they will die of a catatonic state.

He said he has tested the pocket-radio-sized device in a rat-infested garage of an abandoned apartment building in Cleveland Heights. After three weeks of testing, the garage was rat-free, Mr. Porath said.

He said he plans to patent the device and is negotiating with several companies to market the invention.

Helms Defends 2 U.S. Radios In Europe, Urges Retention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Former CIA Director Richard Helms said today that he believed it possible that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which helped bring about a lessening of tension in Europe.

Mr. Helms strongly endorsed continuation of the two radios, which he said were "well worth" the annual budget of \$38 million. He said he had often wondered why there was no similar radio aimed at listeners inside China.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, brought up the subject of RFE and RL during committee hearings on confirmation of Mr. Helms's appointment to his new post as ambassador to Iran. Until

1970, the two radios had been secretly funded by the CIA.

Senate Panel Favors Johnson Space Center
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—A measure to rename the Houston Manned Space Center the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center won unanimous approval Friday from the Senate Aeronautics and Space Committee.

The measure was proposed by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D., Texas, who said:

"Lyndon Johnson deserves this honor more than any other individual. Just as the Houston facility is a physical center of the space program, he was, perhaps, the spiritual center."



What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



The Urban Dilemma

Eleven mayors of major American cities toured New York Sunday and used the occasion to denounce President Nixon's attitude toward their problems. Specifically, they were aggrieved because they had expected revenue sharing—the allocation of federal funds to states to use as they saw fit—would be in addition to, rather than instead of, federal programs affecting the cities. Now they do not know how much they will lose under the new directions Mr. Nixon's budget-making will take—but they fear it will be more than their cities can bear.

The President has made some telling generalizations with respect to federal action. Taxes are rising very high; money has inordinately been wasted in many federally financed projects; a national bureaucracy is at best a clumsy tool for achieving progress in a country of the size and diversity of the United States.

But the mayors also have a point. American cities have changed radically in function, composition and revenue-raising capacity over the past 25 years. The suburbs, instead of being mere residential appendages of the cities, have taken on a social and economic life of their own. They have attracted to themselves an increasing amount of taxable wealth, individual and corporate, of the nation, leaving the cities—which still

perform an important function as centers of population and industrial or financial agglomeration—with heavy demands on their services and not much money to pay for them.

To resolve such dilemmas requires more than generalities or polemics. Metropolitan areas often cross state lines, and the political relationship between city and suburbs is frequently confused. To say that such difficulties should be straightened out locally, or even at a state level, is unrealistic. The tax structure, based on political and demographic considerations that no longer apply, is usually outmoded. And to a very great extent, the cities suffer under poverty and crime that is not self-generated, or localized, but is the product of national movements and national concerns.

Mr. Nixon, in his first term, showed a receptivity to new ideas—the concept of revenue sharing, the philosophy of welfare reform—which promised a positive approach toward reducing some of the emergency-inspired social legislation of the New Deal and the Great Society to rationality. It would be a major tragedy for the nation if these initiatives were to be lost in mere negativism, in a flight from federal responsibility that left no adequate alternatives available to the states and cities.

Peace With Charity

President Nixon dispatched Henry Kissinger to Hanoi with a commendable mission to advance the cause of reconciliation. Yet, at the same time, Mr. Nixon closed his heart and mind to pleas for similar acts of reconciliation toward his own country's draft resisters and anti-war exiles.

"Amnesty," Mr. Nixon said in his press conference, "means forgiveness. We cannot provide forgiveness for them." With this harsh judgment, the President who has so often made public reference to his Quaker roots brushed aside the fate of tens of thousands of Americans. As if to minimize the problem, Mr. Nixon referred to "those few hundreds," when he must surely know that the actual numbers involved are very much more than that.

The President's mood left little room for charity. He mocked the draft resisters "higher morality." He lumped together under the common label of "deserters" all those for whom amnesty might be urged. He barred any suggestion of compensatory public service by contemptuously ruling out "a junkie in the Peace Corps, or something like that," thereby downgrading those many idealistic young men and women who in the past donated their efforts to peace rather than war. In an appalling reversal of the tradition that has long made America the haven for the world's dissenters, the President wrote off any Americans who, having dissented from this country's policies "are certainly welcome to stay in any country that we choose."

If the American people's humane past remains a valid guide, the President's truculence will not be the last word on this issue. Amnesty, particularly when related to a painfully misguided military adventure, is a complex matter that cannot be resolved by political rhetoric. The cases of those who

refused to serve, or deserted from the military, differ greatly. Nor can the issue be justly and rationally dealt with before all the prisoners from every theater of war have safely come home again to their families.

But as the country gropes toward peace and reconciliation, the time has surely come to make plans for sorting out the different categories of those who refused to serve for a variety of reasons. The most constructive step for Congress now would be to establish an amnesty review board to chart the administrative and legal procedures by which individual cases can be judged.

Contrary to the President's demeaning assessment of national service without a gun, such a board ought to give full consideration to alternate ways in which men can devote their efforts to the common good. It is a better way than to fill the prisons. Amnesty is not the radical invention of those whom Mr. Nixon has denounced as advocates of "bugging out." As a President who so often invokes the example of his distinguished predecessors, Mr. Nixon undoubtedly knows that even outright insurrectionists were granted amnesty by George Washington and John Adams. Amnesty was proclaimed in the past by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and Coolidge. President Truman pardoned men who evaded the draft during World War II, a war that had the support of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

Healing the wounds at home as well as abroad calls for Mr. Nixon's eye-for-an-eye doctrine that "we cannot provide forgiveness" but rather for Cardinal Krol's earlier admonition to "blend charity with justice." Such charity toward the nation's own sons should not fall to find a rightful place in any definition of peace with honor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tax or Ransom?

Publication at long last of the secret law under which the Soviet government decreed last August that Soviet Jews emigrating abroad must pay compensation for the education they have received increases the danger of a head-on Soviet-American confrontation on this issue.

The decree establishing the education tax primarily affects migrants to Israel, and a majority of the U.S. Senate has indicated it will oppose normalization of Soviet-American trade relations so long as this tax continues what amounts to a ransom system for liberating Soviet Jews. Now, by publishing the decree, Moscow appears to be defying this pressure, though it has made a concession in reducing the education tax for pensioners and others who have worked many years.

Approximately 32,000 Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate last year, far more than ever before. Informal estimates suggest that as many as 100,000 additional Soviet Jews have asked for permission to leave, though many of these cannot afford to pay the many thousands of rubles in taxes the decree would require. Normally the Kremlin's new-found willingness to let its citizens emigrate would help improve Moscow's image in the West, but that potential advantage has been blurred by a prohibitive tax that keeps educated Soviet Jews prisoners in a land many want desperately to leave.

The long-term loss to Moscow in improved relations and increased trade is likely to prove far greater than any revenue it may derive from this unconscionable levy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Hussein in Washington

It is clearly more than coincidence which prompted Jordan to agree in Cairo last week to a revival of the Eastern (Jordanian) front against Israel only a few days before King Hussein was due to meet President Nixon. It means that King Hussein arrived in Washington with a greater authority to speak for

the other members of the Arab League affected by Israel than he would have been able to muster almost at any time since before September, 1970. It was in that month that he finally faced the internal challenge to his regime posed by the Palestinian commando organizations.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

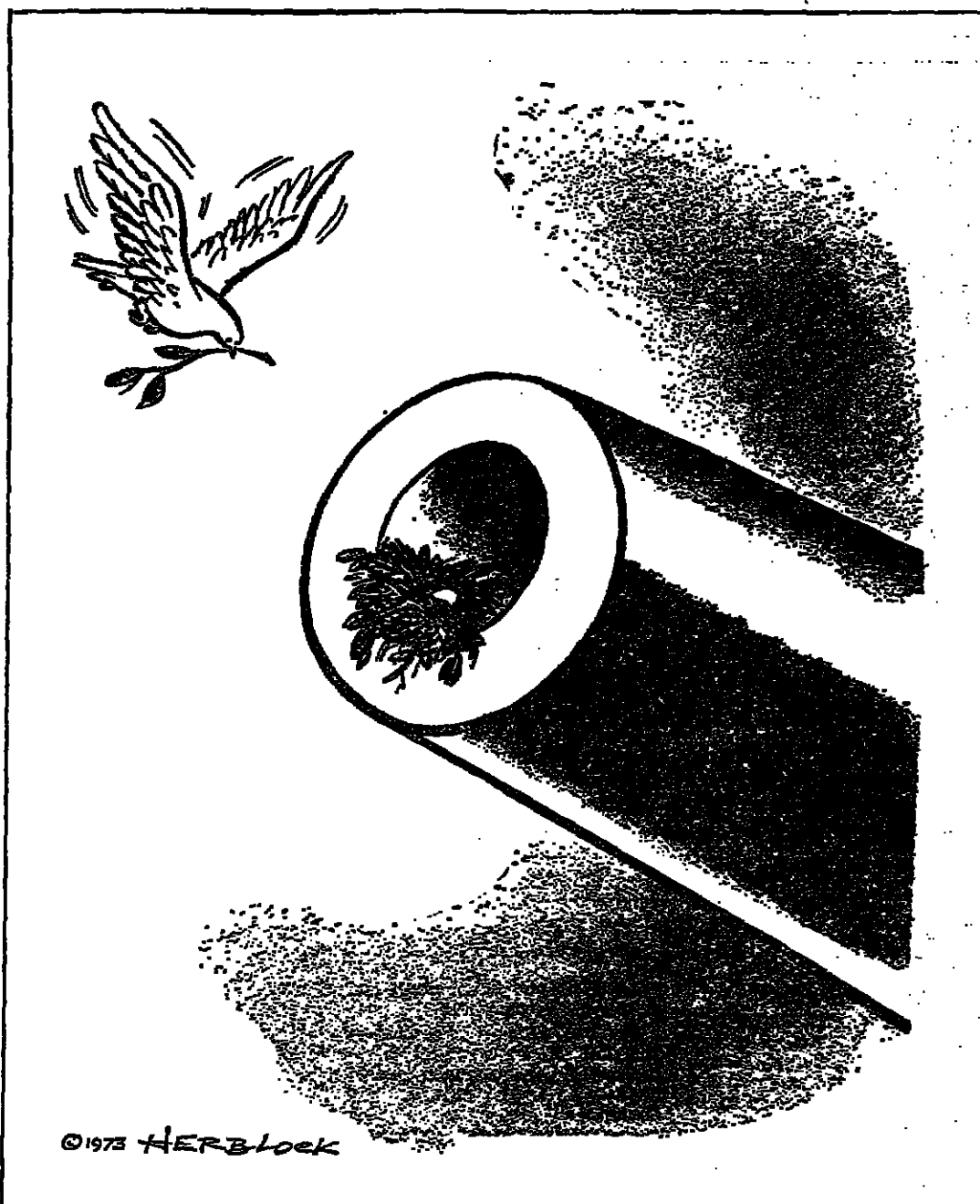
February 5, 1898

LONDON—Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, the eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has written the story of the Malakand Field Force. Mr. Churchill is a lieutenant of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, and got leave to accompany the Malakand expedition. He had before seen something of warfare in Cuba. He is a keen observer and he has not a little of his father's gift for picturesque expression.

Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1923

STRASBOURG—Without any warning, France has seized a new salient beyond the Rhine in south Germany as a retaliatory measure for German interference with international trains between Paris and Prague and the Near East. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, two French columns, comprising infantry and cavalry, crossed the Kehl Bridge from the city to take up positions at Appenweiler and Offenburger.



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U.S. and Vietnam: Past and Future

By Anthony Lewis

"No one in these debates has had a monopoly of moral insight."
—Henry A. Kissinger, Jan. 24.

LONDON—Kissinger is right. It would be hard to find any American who from the beginning took a consistent, principled position on Vietnam. There are not many claimants for the holiness award.

But there was a real issue that for four years divided President Nixon and Kissinger from those who disagreed with them on Vietnam. It was whether the American role in the world required, or justified, our continuation of the war despite the horror that visited on the people of Indochina and the social division it caused in the United States.

The war is over now. Every day one has more reason to say that with hope and confidence. But it is no less important at the beginning of peace to understand where Americans have differed and how they may agree.

Admirable Candor

Kissinger stated his view of the American interest in Vietnam with admirable candor four years ago. However doubtful the basis of our original intervention, he wrote in Foreign Affairs, "What is involved now is confidence in American promises. An unsatisfactory settlement could weaken that confidence around the world, he said, and undermine stability.

From the premise that "confidence in American promises" was what mattered in Vietnam—it was easy to move on to the policy of maintaining Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon at all costs. It was then possible to escalate the destruction, to bomb both Vietnams in record amounts and invade Cambodia and Laos if necessary to keep Thieu in office.

But a great many people who shared Kissinger's belief in the importance of the American role in world stability, did not agree that the policy of the last four years protected that role. Averell Harriman, who is hardly a softy in negotiating with the Communists, did not think it was in the interest of the United States to tie itself to Thieu. Alastair Buchan, the leading British strategic analyst, thought the war's "great damage" was to "the international authority of the United States."

The deeper doubt was about the Kissinger premise. Given the professed ideals of Americans, their vision of themselves in history, could their country act in terms of power alone, indifferent to the suffering it caused?

Terms of Power

The answer is that the doubts themselves limited the ability to operate in power terms. The critics of the war felt increasingly frustrated and useless as the years went on, but they did matter. A 45 pilot who would not bomb, a congressman who voted no, a citizen who protested—each made an incremental difference.

Henry Kissinger understood all that as well as anyone: the domestic restraints on policy, the genuine intellectual differences over international implications. That is why it is a little surprising to have him suggest now that he, too, suffered moral anguish. It always seemed implicit in his view that morals were not his business.

In a war, the detachment of a Kissinger, the lack of emotional commitment—the freedom from sentimentality, as he might put it—may have special value in this strange new postwar period.

Strange indeed: in the long history of irrationality in national conflict there has hardly been anything like the swiftness of this transition from hatred and destruction to association and reconstruction—the more remarkable because the two erstwhile enemies remain undefeated.

The men in Hanoi are not exactly sentimentalists either. They compromised their military aims and moved to settle with the United States last summer, one would guess, because they decided that Richard Nixon was going to be President for four more years. They will receive Kissinger in that hard-headed spirit.

President Nixon obviously recognizes his own special responsibility to make this extraordinary transition from war to peace with Hanoi work. He took notable care at his news conference last week to protect the prospective new relationship with North Vietnam from public or congressional attack. He called it "an investment in peace."

Whether there is honor in having waited four years for this peace is another way of stating the issue that has divided us all along. The critics ought not to ride that issue now; they should give the President a chance to make his peace work. But of course they will try to see that America does not forget the broader lesson of the Vietnam tragedy, the lesson of power misused.

He called it "an investment in peace."

The President did display continuing animosity toward his critics on Vietnam, making the peace charge that they had offered "the most vigorous criticism" of the peace agreement. "I think those who have wanted peace for a long time have welcomed it now. But the President may understandably feel that he has not had enough praise for arranging the kind of terms that he calls 'peace with honor.'"

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Observations on Nixon's Budget

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Concerning the President's budget message, a few observations:

1) The thrust of it is surely the most refreshing thing ever done by the Nixon administration. Mr. Nixon has proved that he is not an ideological creature, given to spastic antagonisms based on political catechisms. It was he, for instance, who quite ardently proposed a guaranteed annual wage. Time, and a crystal-gazing experience with the welfare octopus, evidently dimmed his ardor for Mr. Moynihan's Family Assistance Program. And, in the current budget proposals, he is saying, very simply: What is the purpose in continuing social programs which are manifest failures? It was to be expected that he would be criticized for social insouciance because, in the same budget, he called for an increase in military expenditures.

2) Those who accept too readily the notion that Mr. Nixon is easy prey to the military lobby should stop to analyze the military budget. True, it would rise by \$4.2 billion. But more significantly, Mr. Nixon plans a \$5,000 reduction in military personnel, 55 fewer ships for the Navy, two bomber squadrons less than we had before and other targeted reductions. The dollar increase

is the result of the transition, finally, into an all-volunteer army.

Now suddenly the war is (for purposes of this discussion) over; and a great hue and cry arises about the increased military expenditure. For years and years, analysts have pointed out that however desirable a volunteer army, inevitably it would mean that we would have to pay the soldiers and the officers more money. They would have to be seduced by marketplace mechanisms, not by hortatory posters of Uncle Sam, backed by conscription.

So we are headed in the right direction, even though the dollar cost is higher. Viewed in perspective, and taking into account price inflation, the 1974 defense budget is in constant dollars virtually identical to what it was in 1964, though personnel costs will now account for 55 percent of the total costs, compared with 43 percent a decade ago—though at the time, we had almost a half million more military personnel.

3) As the Wall Street Journal has trenchantly pointed out, there is a psychological sense in which the big spenders always begin on the offensive. The original budget figure for 1973 was \$246 billion, and that was up \$10 billion from the previous year. Congress, whose advocates are now so busy talking about executive usurpation, raised the \$246-billion-dollar figure to \$261 billion. The cost of that increase was: inflation, pure and simple. In recognition of this, Mr. Nixon tried to hold the actual spending figure down to \$250 billion, for which he was roundly denounced by people who do not spend much time denouncing inflation.

Higher Taxes

Bearing this in mind, now we have the President asking for a budget of \$269 billion, up \$33 billion from the proposed budget of a year ago. "Since 1960, the average increase in actual federal spending has been about 8.1 percent a year," writes the Wall Street Journal. "Now, the economy does not grow at 6.1 percent a year over any sustained period of time. Thus the federal government is currently consuming 20 percent or 21 percent of

Bernard Levin

From London:

The government wants equal opportunity for women: but not yet. It does not want it because it would cause huge upheavals ... in industry, in social life, in family relationships.

LONDON—Scenes of uproar and near-riot in the House of Commons are a good deal more frequent than we would like foreigners to believe. In general, however, the scenes are caused by the members disagreeing across the party divide. Although members of Parliament do not normally come to blows, as their Italian and French counterparts have frequently been known to do, the yelling and roaring at times reaches a pitch that has been known to result in a fight in the House at the 200 when feeding-time is delayed by unforeseen circumstances.

On the whole, the spectators (as in any well-run zoo) tend to behave better than the inmates. Occasionally, some visitor with a grievance has been known to shout abuse from the public gallery, and once or twice leaflets have been thrown into the chamber; and not long ago a gentleman with strong views on the Irish question threw a canister of riot-gas among the people's representatives. But normally, the public remain passive spectators of the proceedings, and the gallery's attendance is a good sign in itself—about 100 men in tail-coats and gold chains of office—are not hard put to it to maintain order.

Violent Uproar

Last Friday, however, all this was changed, rather abruptly. A crowd of some hundreds of women filled the public gallery and, at 4 p.m. precisely, erupted in violent uproar, shouting, booing, hissing and stamping. The reaction for their displeasure was that, down below in the debating chamber, the sixth successive attempt to launch a bill which would outlaw discrimination against women in such fields as employment, housing, finance and the like had been defeated—or, to be more precise, had been "talked out."

"Talking out" deserves a word of explanation, because the use of this method to block the bill is itself part of what the protesting women were protesting about. In the British Parliament, almost all legislation is the responsibility of the executive (we do not have the separation of legislature and executive provided for in the American Constitution): individual members of Parliament who

Slow Progress

Yet progress is made, however slowly. Two things emerged from Friday's fiasco which gave promise that the next legislative attempt on this subject will not be quite so easy to deflect. First, the government, as I have made clear, does not dare to oppose the bill did not dare to oppose the bill head-on; instead, it was reduced to the "talking-out" trick. Government reading of the situation, clearly, is that the measure is too widely popular to be opposed directly. Secondly, the minister at the debate had to promise, on behalf of the government, that it was the government's intention to introduce legislation of its own. The government's legislation will be milk-and-water by comparison; it will be full of loopholes; and it will carefully leave out some of the most important provisions. But it will be a start, and when that kind of snowball starts on its way down the mountainside, it is difficult to stop it becoming an avalanche. The noisy ladies in the public gallery of the House of Commons last Friday may have shouted to good effect.

The whole point of the recent agony under the Great Society is that government manifestly cannot do better the job of fighting poverty, or educating backward children, or building model cities, or building mass housing. Under the circumstances, a retreat from statist extravagance is at once a recognition of reality, and an obedience to first principles. It would be good if, in passing for his budget, Mr. Nixon took the opportunity to reintroduce the Congress to such anti-quarian documents as the Federalist Papers and the Declaration of Independence.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed, only initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Waldheim, Mrs. Gandhi Meet On Relations With Pakistan

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, seeking a breakthrough in the tangled relations of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, conferred today with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Waldheim's one-hour meeting with Mrs. Gandhi focused on the crucial and emotional issue of the 90,000 Pakistani soldiers and civilians held in 50 camps in central and northern India. The prisoners, including about 18,000 women, were seized 14 months ago during the conflict that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, formerly the eastern wing of Pakistan.

The prisoner issue is the key dispute at present on the subcontinent. It stands as a bar to the strengthening of the fragile relations between India and Pakistan and threatens to shatter any immediate hope of easing the fierce anger between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Distrust, Preoccupations

Beyond this, the prisoner issue links up the distrust and preoccupations within the three nations over their ties with each other.

Mr. Waldheim will go to Pak-

istan on Wednesday for a three-day stay, then to Bangladesh for two days. Although he has declined to discuss the prisoner issue publicly, he told newsmen today:

"I think the important thing is to create the right climate for the solution of the political questions. The right atmosphere has to be created. I don't think we have the atmosphere for the time being."

At present, the prisoner issue is obscured by a cloud of circular arguments. Indian officials claim that the Pakistanis cannot be released without the consent of Bangladesh, since the prisoners surrendered to a joint India-Bangladesh command.

Bangladesh, created by Indian military intervention in East Pakistan, has demanded recognition by Pakistan as a condition for any release of the prisoners. But Pakistan's President, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, insists that recognition must be preceded by a personal meeting between him and the Bangladesh Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sheikh Mujib has refused such a meeting.

Political Turmoil

Mr. Bhutto fears that some of the Pakistanis prisoners will be placed on trial for war crimes. Such a move, threatened by Bangladesh, could cause political turmoil against the Bhutto government, especially if recognition takes place.

The emotions evoked over the issue have been sharpened by reports of violence and ill-treatment against the Pakistani prisoners. There have been rumors of attempted breakouts and unofficial reports of at least 35 prisoners killed. The Indian government denies the allegations of mistreatment but has kept the camps inaccessible to most visitors.

Peace Hope Seen

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The One Asia Assembly opened here today with an address by Mr. Waldheim who said that there was a real hope of lasting peace in the region.

Clearly referring to the ending of the Vietnam war, Mr. Waldheim said that this could enable the continent to concentrate on its pressing human and economic needs.

Indian President V. V. Giri, speaking at the first session of the conference which includes politicians, sociologists and other experts from more than 20 countries, said that the countries of Asia now had a great opportunity to help Vietnam.

Uganda Accused
Of Lawlessness
By World Jurists

GENEVA, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The International Commission of Jurists has strongly attacked the Ugandan government for "lawlessness and brutality" against its African population.

An article in the latest edition of its monthly journal, The Review, entitled "Uganda—A Lawless State," described the arrest by soldiers of Chief Justice Benedict Kiwamba in the Supreme Court building at Kampala as an outrage against humanity.

The article also said that hundreds of other suspected opponents of the regime were believed to have been murdered by the army and added that the rule of law also was being defied in the case of common criminals, as shown by recent public executions.

The journal said that the wholesale expulsion of Asians had shocked world opinion, but had also distracted attention from "the lawlessness and brutality" used by the Ugandan government and armed forces against their fellow Africans.

3 Arab Leaders
Confer in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The Presidential Council of the Egypt-Syria-Libya Federation of Arab Republics met in summit session in Cairo today to discuss recent developments in the Middle East, diplomatic sources said.

The three heads of state, Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Hafez Assad of Syria and Col. Muammar Qadhafi of Libya, held a one-hour private meeting before they were joined by their accompanying delegations, the sources said.

The council summit, which is held once every three months, coincides with the scheduled departure tomorrow to Moscow of Hafez Ismail, Mr. Sadat's personal envoy and adviser on national security affairs. Mr. Ismail will meet Kremlin leaders for policy coordination talks in anticipation of a possible American Middle East peace initiative, the sources said.

Greece Seeking Ties
With East Germany

ATHENS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Greece has opened contacts with East Germany aimed at establishing diplomatic relations, a Greek government spokesman said here yesterday.

A Greek government spokesman had said last December that Greece would recognize East Germany after a treaty between East and West Germany was signed. It was signed on Dec. 21.

Russien Pilots 707
On Trip to Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan flew today into Washington for talks tomorrow with President Nixon and senior U.S. officials. The plane belongs to the Royal Jordanian Airlines.

He is staying at Blair House, the presidential guest house across the street from the White House, during his visit. The king and President Nixon are expected to review prospects for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

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CAT TRACKS—This little fellow gets his exercise by walking on the railroad tracks in Salem, Oregon. Apparently abandoned, he was found by railroad employees, who now feed him and care for him as he calmly watches all the trains go by.

Egypt Is Seen Launching a Major Purge

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (UPI)—News-papers here have published the names of 64 intellectuals dismissed Saturday from the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party.

The dismissals were believed to be the beginning of a major political purge by the government of President Anwar Sadat.

Having lost their membership in the Arab Socialist Union, the intellectuals and professionals are automatically losing their jobs in newspapers, radio, television and theaters.

Perhaps the best-known name among those purged was that of Louis Awad, a distinguished literary critic and scholar who is a former head of the English Department of Cairo University. Mr. Awad has often represented Egypt at scholars' seminars. He has generally been regarded as a leftist, though not a Communist.

A Novelist and Critic

Another was Youssef Idris, a noted novelist and critic. Both Mr. Awad and Mr. Idris were senior members of the staff of Al-Ahram, Egypt's leading newspaper. Two other editors of the paper were purged.

It was clear that the purge was primarily directed at people working in the mass media or otherwise capable of influencing public opinion at home and abroad. The majority of those on the list—more than 40 of 64—were working for radio, television, newspapers and the official Middle East News Agency.

Twenty-seven were journalists on daily newspapers. Several were thought to have been in more or less frequent contact with foreign correspondents.

In a speech Wednesday, Mr. Sadat spoke accusingly of Egyptians who gave information to foreign newsmen. "I know their names," he said.

Feet and His Wife

The list included a poet, Ahmed Fuad Negm, a leftist who wrote despairing and pessimistic ballads about life in Egypt and who had a following among disaffected students. Also on the list was Mr. Negm's wife, a journalist arrested for participating in a student sit-in at Ain Shams University early last month.

The statement by the Disciplinary Committee of the Arab Socialist Union said that those purged had been "seeking to provoke the masses by means of lies and rumors."

It added that "they cast doubt on every action" of the government "with the aim of spreading unrest tarnishing Egypt's reputation, by supplying foreign newspapers, radio and press agencies with false information or signing misleading statements for distribution abroad with the intention of presenting the country as being in a state of chaos."

Italy's Rightists
To Protest Left,
Ruling Coalition

ROME, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Giorgio Almirante, leader of Italy's neo-Fascist party, warned last night that his party was planning a series of demonstrations aimed against both the left and Premier Giulio Andreotti's three-party coalition government.

Mr. Almirante, 58, a former Mussolini aide, spoke at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Destra Nazionale (National Right), which was formed in the recent merger of the Italian Social Movement and the Monarchist party.

The committee elected two joint party presidents, Adm. Gino Bissolati, former commander of NATO forces in the Mediterranean, and Alfredo Covelli, 88, former Monarchist party secretary.

Mr. Almirante said the National Right would react against the "concurrent political offensive of the Communist party, and the offensive of hooliganism and terrorism of leftist extremists." This would include big demonstrations against the government's "culpable inertia and insidious maneuvers of the left," he said.

Servan-Schreiber Asserts Paris Lied About Concorde

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP).—Pro-nouncing the Concorde program dead, reform leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber said today that the French government lied to the public about the prospects of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner.

He told a news conference that from an original estimate of about 250 planes scheduled to be built, the British and French governments now expect only 30 aircraft to be produced.

Moreover, any airline that buys the \$80 million plane can expect to lose about \$2 million a year in operating deficits, he said.

Responding to Mr. Servan-Schreiber, the French Transport Ministry denied that only 30 of the planes would be built.

"Production of 16 planes has begun and supplies for six others are in hand, for a total of 22," a ministry statement said. "But this figure of 22 has no bearing as to the limits of the program. It indicates only the part of the program now under way."

The statement gave no anticipated production figures for the total Concorde project.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, a wealthy magazine publisher and head of the opposition middle-of-the-road Radical party, has been against the Concorde project almost from the start.

The refusal last week of Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines to exercise options on the plane has put the future of the Concorde in doubt, despite official expressions of faith in its sales appeal.

The refusal came almost a month before national elections in which Mr. Servan-Schreiber and his political allies hope that the ruling Gaullists will lose their majority. The reformists then might join a coalition government.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber called for the dismissal of Henri Ziegler, state-appointed head of the Aerospace firm, which builds the French model of the Concorde.

Production Speedup Urged

PARIS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The aircraft production section of France's biggest trade union group said today that the manufacturers of the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner should respond to the decision by two American airlines not to buy the plane by stepping up production.

The metalworkers section of

Israeli Airplanes
Are Forced Back,
Syrians Report

DAMASCUS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Several formations of Israeli aircraft today tried to violate Syrian airspace by flying across the Syrian coast, a military spokesman said here.

Syrian fighters intercepted them and forced them to withdraw, heading westward toward the sea, the spokesman said.

Today's attempt, he said, occurred at 1:47 p.m.

Israeli Silent

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Israeli military spokesmen declined to comment on reports from Damascus that Syrian aircraft today intercepted Israeli jets trying to intrude into Syrian airspace from the Mediterranean.

Security Talks
Asked to Include
Mediterranean

HELSINKI, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Five nations today called either for the inclusion of the Mediterranean area in a European security conference or mention of it in a draft agenda.

The requests were made by Spain, France, Portugal, Cyprus and Greece as ambassadors from 34 countries entered the fourth week of the second round of preparatory talks for a security conference.

Conference sources said today the Soviet bloc was still opposed to the inclusion of the Mediterranean region on the agenda and wanted the full conference limited to the 34 states already represented here.

Italians Only One-Third of Curia

Internationalism Gains at the Vatican

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Italians, who long dominated the Roman Catholic Church's central administrative body, the Roman Curia, now account for little more than one-third of its staff, according to data issued by the Vatican recently.

The internationalization is a result of the Second Vatican Council, held from 1962 to 1965. A recommendation to increase the number of non-Italians in the Curia and the papal diplomatic service was adopted by the leaders of the church by a vote of 2,041 to 54.

Until recently, most Vatican business was transacted in Latin and Italian. "Now we get memos and documents from the Curia in English, French or Spanish," a leader of the Society of Jesus, the church's strongest religious order, said. "No problem; most Jesuits are linguists."

Although numerically a minority, Italian churchmen still hold many key positions and are preponderant in the power center, the Secretariat of State.

Most Influential

The head of this papal executive office is a Frenchman, Jean Cardinal Villot. However, its most influential member is the substitute secretary of state, the Most Rev. Giovanni Benelli, an Italian who once was a secretary to Pope Paul VI, when he was in the Secretariat of State. He also was a papal diplomat.

Another Italian, the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, is the Pope's principal assistant on international affairs. The Vatican's ranking expert on Communist countries, the Most Rev. Giovanni D'Ercole, is the title of secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church.

More than two-thirds of the 150 or so officials serving in the Secretariat of State and its appendage, the Council for Public Affairs, are Italians.

Though most are priests, the staff of the Pope's executive office includes a few nuns and laymen, all sworn to the strictest secrecy.

Comparatively few U.S. church-

men hold key positions in the Curia, the highest-ranking being John Cardinal Wright, who heads the Sacred Congregation for Priests, the department in charge of all clerical personnel not belonging to religious orders.

Another influential American is the Most Rev. Paul C. Marcinkus, president of the Institute for the Works of Religion, the Vatican Bank.

He is one of the handful who handle financial affairs of the papacy.

The Most Rev. Edward L. Heslon, also an American and

president of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, is responsible for relations with the information media. One of his aides, Federico Alessandrini, a layman, is the official press spokesman for the Vatican. He released the figures on the internationalization of the Curia at a news conference.

Growth Noted

According to the data, the Curia grew from 1,322 persons in 1961, the year before the Vatican Council began, to 2,260 in 1970, the last year for which exact figures are available.

In 1961, the Curia had 749 Italian and 573 non-Italian officials. Mr. Alessandrini said; at the end of 1970 the Italians numbered 854 and the non-Italians 1,406. It is understood that the trend has continued.

The spokesman did not supply a breakdown of the non-Italian segment according to national origin. A study by a Jesuit scholar, the Rev. Florentino Cavalli, published in 1970, showed that 5.7 percent were American—a share that does not appear to have significantly increased—and that Frenchmen, Spaniards and Germans were the largest groups after the Italians.

The Vatican also employs about 2,000 persons as security personnel, doormen, messengers, printers, maintenance staff and other workers. This force is almost exclusively Italian, except for the 70-man Swiss Guard.

Many middle-echelon Curia officials, who are paid about \$850 a month, have been heard grumbling lately that they find it hard to get by in the expensive city of Rome.

Although the Vatican budget is a closely guarded secret, it is estimated that at least \$30 million annually goes for salaries—including those for papal diplomats abroad—and wages.

In recent months an economy drive has been under way, particularly on telephone and travel expenses.

Spain Protests to U.K.
Gibraltar Sea Games

MADRID, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The Spanish government announced today that it has protested British plans for Royal Navy maneuvers off Gibraltar later this week.

The Foreign Ministry said Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo had sent a note to the British ambassador, Sir John Russell, to express Spain's "grave concern." The British colony of Gibraltar is claimed by Spain.

Red Bloc Defense Talks

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries arrived here today for a meeting to discuss problems of the Warsaw Pact military bodies. PAF, the Polish news agency, reported.

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FASHION

The Inventor of the Bias Cut

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 5.—At 97, Madeleine Vionnet cares little about today's fashion world. But designers still care enough to keep copying her.

Soft fashion which led to sexy fashion is Mrs. Vionnet's doing. She was the first to discard the hideous corset and to start draping fabric directly on women's bodies, for the first time since Phidias.

Cecil Beaton wrote in his "Memoirs" "She had something close to genius in her use of fabrics. With her scissors, she changed fashion and invented the bias cut which became one of the most fundamental principles of fashion." Charles Frederick Worth called her "the

greatest technician of modern times." For Edna Woolman Chase, the hardheaded Vogue editor, she was "unique. Perhaps the only true creator in the art of couture." In "Paris Fashion," a newly published book, Madeleine Ginzburg, adds: "It is no coincidence that to Vionnet goes the credit for the first nipple to appear on the chaste pages of Vogue."

"To all that, Mrs. Vionnet answers modestly: 'I was just a couturière (dressmaker). But I was also a creator, which is rare today. People may have taste, but that is not enough.'"

In a rare interview, Mrs. Vionnet was talking in her bedroom, a touching, small, but resolute white-haired figure in a pink flowered robe all wrapped up in

mohair blankets. She still lives in a pure Art Deco townhouse, where nothing has changed in the past 30 years. "Madame is a little deaf," her housekeeper had warned. "You may have to shout."

Deaf, perhaps, but otherwise Mrs. Vionnet has kept remarkable track of her life in fashion. Paul Poiret is often credited for having discarded the corset. "Not true," said Mrs. Vionnet. "I did it in 1907, when I worked at Doucet's. But Poiret," she added with a gentle smile, "was a flamboyant man. He always talked about himself—with admiration. So he often took things for granted."

As did Chanel, Mrs. Vionnet came from a humble background. Her father was a tax collector in the Jura. But unlike Chanel, who was given a hat shop by one of her rich lovers, Mrs. Vionnet climbed the fashion ladder all by herself step by step.

At 11, her father placed her as an apprentice to the local hairdresser. At 16, she came to work in Paris, and at 20, she moved to London, where she became a *premiers* at Kate Kelly's, who was the Norman Hartnell of those days. "I wanted to learn English," she said. "I was a fitter."

In 1902, Mrs. Vionnet could be found working for Callot, an elegant fashion house run by three sisters, the Gersbys.

One of them, Regina, was the creator. "What a woman!" Mrs. Vionnet said. "She was an artist. Working with her was a technical but she turned me into a creator."

After a spell with Doucet, she opened her own house on the Rue



Vionnet gown of the thirties.



Madeleine Vionnet by Jean Dunand.

de Rivoli but her heyday came around 1918, when, backed by the Galerie Lafayette, she opened her own establishment at 50 Avenue Montaigne. Her fame then was such that she employed 1,200 people full-time in 1940 when she closed down.

Her clients included *grandes dames* and the demimondaine: the Comtesse de Beaumont, the Duchesse de Gramont, the Queen of the Belgians and Jean Cocteau's mother. Also Régiane, dancer Pavlova and Lantelme, whom Mrs. Vionnet described as "an actress—and not of the first order."

Unlike Chanel, whose private life and high-pitched romances were very public, Mrs. Vionnet always avoided personal publicity.

By the age of 20, she had been married and divorced and is a true women's lib type. "I expressed myself, fully," she said the other day. "A career, sure, a career is more than enough."

Still unlike Chanel, who was her own best model, Mrs. Vionnet said she hated her looks. "I designed for tall women," she said, "with long necks. I always wanted to look like a tall reed, and here I was, short and stubby, as a corset."

"Of course, I wore my dresses," she said, "but with indifference." "I only saw Chanel once," she added. "I would have liked to dress her. But of course, she smiled, 'she was a couturière herself.'"

Going back over her career,

which spanned more than 50 years, Mrs. Vionnet said: "I never knew how to sketch. Had I known, I would have forgotten it, deliberately. With me, it all started with the fabric. When one knows one's craft, one takes a piece of fabric not only on the straight or on the bias, but in every possible direction. But of course, you have to know the obedience of the fabric."

"I worked all my life, every day of my life. I had saleswomen, a huge staff, but I had to work constantly. My studio had three doors, always closed. I said, 'Nobody had the right to come in. I was free, tranquil. At collection time, I was always ready because I kept working all along.' To have done so without fatigue, Mrs. Vionnet said, was due to her working on quarter-scale wood figures, but her clothes were so intricate that to copy them for mass production was next to impossible. That is why, although she had a huge private following, her house was not the mecca of professional buyers.

Mrs. Vionnet left all her dresses and impressive reference books to the Musée des Arts du Costume, where they are jealously looked after.

To finger one of her dresses is a unique experience. One of them, of sheer flesh-colored chiffon, was embroidered with tiny steel speckles and its skirt, cut on the bias, fell with unreal folds. The pink and blue summer cloud shadows on the bodice were achieved by lining the dress with pink and blue chiffon. A fairy tale.

MUSIC IN FRANCE

Poulenc in Paris, Milhaud in Rouen

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI).—One-third of Les Six have been very much in evidence lately, with concerts in Paris to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Francis Poulenc, and a number of postscripts to Darius Milhaud's 80th birthday—namely the first performance in France of his recent opera-oratorio "Saint Louis in Rouen."

Both the urbane, witty, Parisian side of Poulenc's personality and music, and the "country priest" aspect revealed by his rediscovered faith, were explored in a chamber music concert at the Males de la Radio and by the Orchestre de Paris.

The latter, with the Chœur National, and Mirella Freni as the radiant soprano, gave an earnest account, under George Prêtre of the "Gloria," which is no less devout for having bright, almost jaunty, sections side-by-side with more somber passages. Like many composers before him (Mozart and Rossini, for instance) Poulenc evidently found nothing incongruous in praising his God with some of the same musical language he used to entertain his fellow man.

This concert opened with the composer's Concerto for Two Pianos, which got plenty of brilliance and high-powered pianism from the young soloists, Pascal Rogé and Bruno Rigutto, but not enough of Poulenc's elusive effervescence from either soloist or conductor. That brand of champagne was dispensed at the radio concert to Jacques Février (a longtime associate of the composer, and a soloist with him at the premiere of the above-mentioned concert in 1953) and Jean-Claude Ambronio. They collaborated, with relaxed yet alert virtuosity, in the 1952 Sonata for Two Pianos, both work and performance had an exhilarating balance of substance and spirit.

Not all of this concert was conducted at that level of authenticity or quality, but the bedouin in the composer was well represented by "Le Bal Masqué," with Jean-Christophe Benoit as the baritone soloist and an excellent instrumental group under Alain Louisy alert direction.

Milhaud wrote "Saint Louis," his most recent large-scale work on a commission from the French government connected with the 700th anniversary of the death of the saint-king. The commission carried with it no guarantee of performance, and it got no Milhaud has always found a better reception elsewhere, and its first staged performance took place last spring in Rome, with the first staged performance coming shortly thereafter in Rio de Janeiro. Yesterday's performance, in concert version, was under the auspices of the Rouen Conservatory, with most of the same soloists as Rio, and conducted with devotion by J.-S. Beraud.

The work is much more oratorio than opera, being a kind of fresco of more or less isolated episodes in the life of Saint Louis. It employs a large orchestra and a 12-piece chamber group, a large chorus and a smaller "madrigal" chorus, four principal singing parts and three spoken parts. Yet it would surely gain from being on stage and given visual support for the wide range of events it are delivered to the listener's ear.

In concert performance, the work is weighed down by a number of factors—the complex format, the artificial striving for a medieval atmosphere in Henri Dutilleul's adaptation of Paul Claudel's poem, the almost total absence of dramatic contrast in the vocal lines, an imaginative scenic presentation, this would weigh less heavily on the ear. In concert presentation, the best and most characteristic writing of the composer is to be gleaned by listening to the an instrumental group.

The exponents in Rouen gave themselves heart and soul to the work. They included Doublier himself, intoning as Claudel the poet Jean Chevry (speaking) and Michel Caron (singing) as Joffrey, the chronicler, and intimate of the king; Pierre Than as Louis, Michel Granicher as the personification of La France, and Françoise Garn as Queen Marguerite; the Ensemble Vocal Musique Nouvelle-Stéphane Calliat as the madrigal group, and the chorus of the Rou Conservatory. The composer was on hand and the recipient of an extended ovation.

Browsing Through Men's Lives

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (UPI).—What kind of a man was Michel de Ghelderode (1898-1962) the alluring Francophone Fleming who—with all due respect to Masterlinck—turned the until-then provincial Belgian drama into a world commodity?

There are lots of people, in Brussels, Paris and elsewhere, who knew de Ghelderode or at least claim acquaintance. Essays evaluating his personality and literary analyses have been published in attempts to explain the intellectual environment of the man and the origins of his macabre visions of thirst, lust and death.

The complex character of the remarkable writer becomes evident even to a nonscholar strolling through the Cabinets de Donatien in Brussels' Royal Albert I Library. Reconstructed there, inch by inch, doodled by doodle, is de Ghelderode's studio as it was in the Rue Lefranc in suburban Schaerbeek.

Casualty draped over the back of his well-worn working easy chair in front of a circular working table is a scarlet chasuble with the IHS in gold. In a corner not far from the chair is a store-window mannequin, decked out in transparent black lace. In another corner is a madonna.

On or along the walls are gilded angels and pious saints and an image of a horse named "Borax," who was de Ghelderode's special good-luck fetish. There are paintings and souvenirs presented by friends in the international art community—the latter from the original, now-legendary Toone I puppet theater in the Marolles area of Brussels—and a wall with theater posters announcing the opening of "Barabbas" at the Théâtre de l'Oeuvre in Paris, "La Ballade du Grand Macabre" and "Magie Rouge."

Leaning against the armrest of the easy chair is de Ghelderode's cane. His spectacles are on the table, on an open book.

One is likely to be caught by a most uncomfortable Peeping-Tom feeling—the author may be back any minute, being off, by the looks of it, to get a beer from the refrigerator.

The studio—complete with furniture, gimmicks and odds and ends—was donated by Mrs. de Ghelderode in the late sixties and she was at hand during the reconstruction process to make sure that everything came out just right. Posterity owes a great deal.



Reconstructed studio of Michel de Ghelderode.

to Michel de Ghelderode, and a great deal to Mrs. de Ghelderode. In contrast to de Ghelderode's Gothic-flamboyant digs is Emile Verhaeren's (1855-1916) pristine, petit-bourgeois study in Saint-Cloud, suburban Paris, transferred lock, stock and potbelly stove to the Royal Library, a donation from Marthe Verhaeren in the thirties.

On the walls are portraits of the poet as a child, as a student and at 45. A print by his friend Van Rysselberghe depicts him on the beach at La Paille in a red jacket. Most flamboyant is a bacchante, by Boudelle, on the mantelpiece.

The casual visitor peers through the window. On the desk are a few sheets of manuscript, copy in Verhaeren's frail longhand. There is a steel-tipped pen next to the eyeglasses and an open inkwell. That uncomfortable Peeping-Tom feeling comes back.

A third reconstruction presents the working quarters of painter-architect Henry van de Velde (1863-1957) and his dear friend and associate, poet-painter Max Elskamp (1862-1931). Strictly business: Desk, sofa, visitor's

chair. Paneled walls with p and paintings by Münch, Rysselberghe, Rodin, Klu and Toulouse-Lautrec.

Jealously guarded in glass, air-conditioned cubicles the collections of Mrs. Louis van de Velde and le Comte de La Solvay collection, too some 1,900 documents, including early printed works, proofs, manuscripts, original book illustrations from Dürer to

casso. The Launoit collection is centered on Voltairians: is, among letters and page p the 1785-88 edition of the plete works, published by I marchais in Kehl.

The Solvay and Launoit collections are open only to scholars. Behind the studios is the sea du Livre, presenting history of the book from p through parchment to pulp from hieroglyphs to Gars and Bodoni. A reading know of ancient Greek and La most helpful, surely, but en tions are provided in m English, French and Flemish museum is a good place compulsive browser.

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مكتبة النظم

INTERNATIONAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

FAIRS ARE SPAIN'S BUSINESS...

Fairs have always been Spain's business.

The bull ferias of Seville, Jerez and Valencia were already renowned in the Middle Ages. Amid the merriment of the corridas, and the music of the flamenco, animals were traded, farm goods were sold and business was carried on at a furious pace.

Then as now.

But now businessmen from Hong Kong, South Africa, Australia, Finland, Brazil and many other countries have supplanted the local farmers and traders at Spain's 40 annual ferias.

They come to the ferias, the fairs, to see, buy and trade everything that is best in Spain: machinery, ceramics, the hotel industry, automobiles, ready-to-wear, electric goods, maintenance, alcohol and many, many other products.

Tourism, Spain's biggest industry, has a fair all its own, the Hogarhotel, where businessmen come to inspect the most modern hotel and restaurant equipment and to attend the seminars and lectures offered by the world's leading authorities on tourist issues and problems.

The Hogarhotel fair also features a week of gastronomy, which has always been an international success.

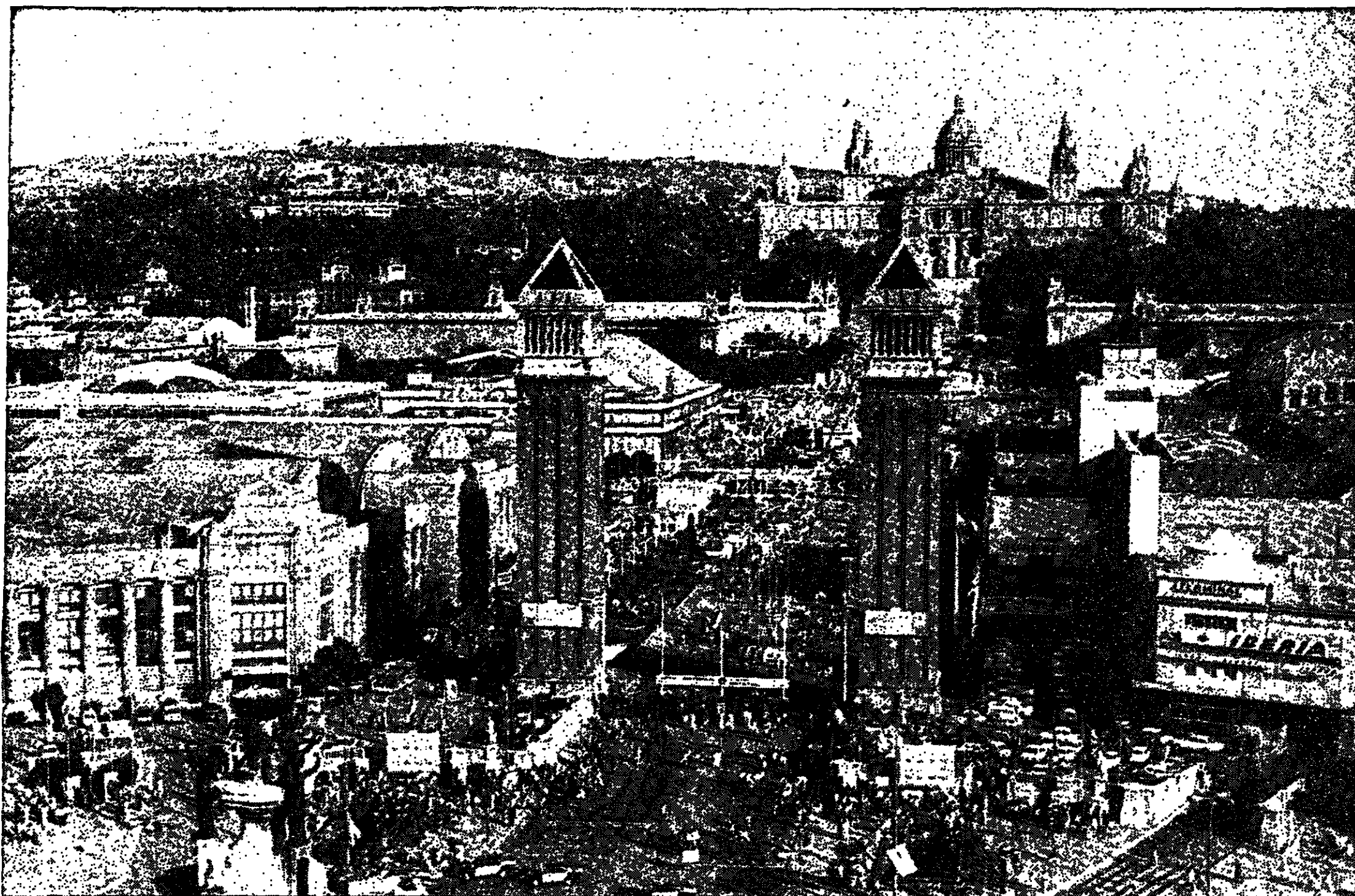
This May, Valencia will hold its 51st International Samples Fair and show under one roof a choice of practically everything under the sun: sausage making machines, derricks, commercial air conditioners, bread yeast, beer, refrigeration and many, many other products.

This month, Valencia, which with Barcelona is Spain's leading fair capital, will hold a toy and children's wear fair. Bilbao, in the industrial north, the capital of Viscaya, will hold its technical fair for automation, electricity and maintenance in June and July. A good fair, and a good time to be there, near the sea.

Shoes and leather goods are Spain's second largest export products. It is in Elda, a town near the harbor and resort town of Alicante, that the shoe fair is held twice a year for the ever increasing numbers of foreign shoppers and businessmen.

Businessmen who are always welcome and well received in the picturesque cities of Seville, Las Palmas, Llerida, Palma de Mallorca, El Ferrol del Caudillo, Zaragoza. Well received, well housed in top hotels, well fed in the finest restaurants and kept in good spirits by the best of attractions.

The Spanish Chambers of Commerce, embassies and consulates throughout the world are prepared to offer all necessary information on fairs, exhibitions, hotels and tourism in Spain. Or, for more precise information, write directly to the fairs listed on this page.



Calendar of Fairs and Exhibitions To Be Held in Spain During 1973

Feb. 1-15	SPANISH FAIR OF THE ATLANTIC Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	April 5-15	INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW Av. Ma. Cristina Parque de Montjuich Barcelona	Oct. 3-14	XXXIII OFFICIAL AND NATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR Gran Via Palacio Ferial Zaragoza
Feb. 3-12	XI INTERNATIONAL NAUTICAL SHOW Av. Ma. Cristina Parque Montjuich Barcelona	April 6-15	VII INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL FAIR OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY (FIMA 73) Palacio Ferial Gran Via Zaragoza	Oct. 13-21	XI PHOTO. SOUND AND ELECTRONICS SHOW (SONIMAG 11) Av. Ma. Cristina Parque de Montjuich Barcelona
Feb. 3-7	XIII NATIONAL SHOW OF THE FASHIONS Av. Ma. Cristina Parque Montjuich Barcelona (Executive Committee: A. José Antonio, 670 Barcelona).	April 25 May 6	XIII IBERO-AMERICAN SAMPLES FAIR Pabellon del Peru Jardines de San Telmo Sevilla	Oct. 13-22	X INTERNATIONAL WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY SHOW Pl. Alfonso El Magnanimo, 13 Apartado 210 Valencia
Feb. 17-25	XII FAIR OF THE TOY AND CHILDREN'S GOODS Apartado 476 Valencia	May 6-16	LI INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR Apartado 476 Valencia	Oct. 20-30	XII INTERNATIONAL CANNING AND FOOD FAIR Av. Jose Antonio, 11 Murcia
March 3-11	V TECHNICAL FAIR OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY AND MACHINERY OF LIFTING AND TRANSPORTATION (Manutenccion) COMPLEMENTARY SECTION "AUTOMACION" Tercio de Begona, 2 — Apartado 468 Bilbao	May 2-12	XLI INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR (FOIM) Av. Ma. Cristina Parque de Montjuich Barcelona	Nov. 9-18	XIII MONOGRAPHIC SAMPLES FAIR AND INTERNATIONAL OFFICE MACHINERY FAIR (SIMO) Palacio Exposiciones Av. Generalísimo, 175 Madrid (Executive Committee: Plz. Conde Valle de Suchil 8, Madrid-15)
March 13-17	XII INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SHOES AND RELATED INDUSTRIES (FICIA) (1 Edition Autumn-Winter Fashions) Av. Chapi (Palacio Ferial) Elda	June 30 July 9	VIII INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR Tercio de Begona, 2 Apartado 468 Bilbao	Nov. 12-18	TECHNICAL FAIR OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY (EXPOQUIMIA 73) Tercio de Begona, 2 Apartado 468 Bilbao
March 16-25	III NATIONAL FAIR OF CRAFTSMANSHIP AND TOURISM Excmo. Ayuntamiento Palma de Mallorca	Sept. 11-15	XII INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SHOES AND RELATED INDUSTRIES (FICIA) (2nd Edition Spring-Summer Fashions) Av. Chapi (Palacio Ferial) Elda	Nov. 14-25	XIII INTERNATIONAL HOTEL EQUIPMENT AND NATIONAL HOME, DECORATION AND GASTRONOMIC EXHIBITION (HOGAROTEL-12) Av. Ma. Cristina Parque de Montjuich Barcelona
March 31 April 9	IX MONOGRAPHIC FAIR OF CERAMICS AND GLASS Apartado 476 Valencia	Sept. 13-16	VII SPANISH FAIR OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND FASHIONS Apartado 476 Valencia		
March 31 April 9	VIII MONOGRAPHIC FAIR OF THE ARTS IN METAL Apartado 476 Valencia	Sept. 21-30	XII NATIONAL FAIR OF AGRICULTURE AND FRUITS AF SAN MIGUEL Chalet Campos Eliseos Apartado 108 Llerida		

Comisaría General de Ferias
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Dollar Remains Weak in Europe

From Wire Dispatches
FRANKFURT, Feb. 5.—Despite strict West German controls to stem the inflow of foreign currency, the dollar remained weak in the foreign exchange market here today.

The dollar closed at 3.1510 Deutsche marks, barely above the lower mandatory intervention level of 3.1500. The Bundesbank spokesman said today. This draft law, empowering the central bank to freeze all money borrowed abroad in non-interest-bearing deposit accounts will take about four weeks to come into force, officials said. At present only 50 percent is frozen.

Interest in financial circles here is now centered on Japan where the central bank governor Tanaka said today that the yen would not be devalued against the dollar. He said the yen would be up-valued, the market would again be the main target for dollar speculation, exchange dealers say.

The dollar also declined against the guilders and Belgian francs, and was at the floor against the yen. It held relatively steady against the French franc and the lira, dealers reported.

According to market experts, there was no central bank intervention anywhere in Europe today.

A significant byproduct of Germany's controls were sharp rises in gold and "unrecorded" massive run for gold coins all over Europe, gold dealers reported.

Prices for gold coins rose an average of 5 percent during the day and turnover was about 10 times as high as Friday when it was already "rather voluminous," one dealer said.

The price for the gold sovereign rose to \$25.50 from \$24.50.

"There was hectic coin buying from the United States, Britain and Switzerland," one dealer reported.

Central Banks Out of Market

mark and dollar would eventually restore confidence.

The parliamentary bill with the real teeth in it comes before the cabinet for approval on Thursday, the official government spokesman said today. This draft law, empowering the central bank to freeze all money borrowed abroad in non-interest-bearing deposit accounts will take about four weeks to come into force, officials said. At present only 50 percent is frozen.

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Dollar Sales Fall in Tokyo; Stocks Soar

ported. "Demand was enormous and hardly to be satisfied," he added.

Bullion was also in demand with the gold price rising 80 cents from the morning fixing in London to the afternoon fixing at \$27.00 per ounce.

The price closed at \$27.00-90 in Zurich, up from Friday's close at \$26.70-80. "Quite obviously, the German control measures and continued dollar uncertainty stimulated gold buying," another dealer said.

In related news, the Bundesbank said today that the nation's net monetary reserves rose by about 300 million DM to 74 billion DM in the week ended Jan. 31.

Its weekly return gave no reasons for the rise which took place before the bank was obliged to intervene on the foreign exchange market at the end of last week to support the dollar.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Rodange, Cockerill Unit Plan Merger

A new international steel merger is shaping up on the border between southeastern Belgium and Luxembourg. Sources close to the participants say it has been agreed, subject to approvals by authorities and shareholders, to merge the Athus, Belgium, steelworks of Cockerill-Ougree-Providence with Espérance-Luxembourg into a new entity, Rodange, a steel producer in Luxembourg whose plant is contiguous to the Athus works, separated only by the Belgium-Luxembourg frontier. Rodange, a member of the Bruxelles-Lambert holding group, would be the survivor. It would increase its 170,000-share capital by 55,000 shares, which would be given to Cockerill in return for the Athus works. Bruxelles-Lambert already owns about 25,000 Rodange shares. Cockerill is controlled by Sté. Générale de Belgique, though Bruxelles-Lambert owns 5.8 percent of Cockerill.

Japan's Motor Vehicle Exports Up

Japan's motor vehicle exports in 1972 totaled 1,984,404 units, up 10.5 percent from 1971, the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association reports. The exports were valued at \$3.5 billion, up 26.1 percent from 1971. In December, motor vehicle exports totaled 166,445 units, up 23.2 percent from November, but down 0.9 percent from a year earlier, officials said. U.S. exports totaled 838,958 units, up 3 percent from a year earlier, and exports to Canada totaled 165,855 units, up 24.5 percent. Shipments to Britain, at 86,478 units, were up 206 percent from 1971. The Netherlands took 46,762 units, up 42.6 percent; Belgium 43,733 units, up 92 percent; France 10,773 units, up 147 percent, and Switzerland 41,255 units, up 25 percent.

Hoechst Profits Little Changed

Farbwerke Hoechst 1972 net profit will show little change from the previous year's figure of 245 million Deutsche marks, chairman Rolf Samuelsen reports. Pre-tax earnings rose 9.5 percent over 1971, but a substantially higher provision for taxation will have to be made for 1972. The com-

Prices Lose Early Gain

many indicated in September that it expects to maintain its dividend of 7.5 DM per share. Provisional figures show worldwide sales grew 5 percent in 1972 to 13.5 billion DM, the company said. Trading profits were severely hit by the effects of lower selling prices for the company's products last year, which it estimated cost 280 million DM. Worldwide capital expenditure in 1972 totaled about 1.6 billion DM, two thirds of which was spent in West Germany. This year's investment figure will show little change, both in terms of volume and the proportion of overseas to domestic expenditure, Mr. Samuelsen says. He expects world sales to rise to about 15 billion DM this year.

Burnham, Drexel Firestone to Link

Burnham & Co. and Drexel Firestone, two major Wall Street investment houses, have agreed in principle to combine. I.W. Burnham 2d, chairman of Burnham, will serve as chairman and chief executive officer and Archie Albright, Drexel's chairman, will become vice-chairman of the new firm to be called Drexel Burnham & Co. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which holds a significant financial interest in Drexel Firestone, will continue as an investor in the combined firm with 8 million of non-voting preferred stock. The combination, anticipated to become effective within 60 days, will have capital in excess of \$50 million and gross assets of about \$285 million. The management of the new firm, which will be headed by Burnham, indicates that the arrangement actually amounts to a take-over by Burnham, rather than a merger. It had been known for some time that Drexel was seeking a merger partner. The firm has undergone several changes in top management in recent years and was understood to have been only narrowly profitable in 1972. It has an outstanding reputation as an investment banking and money management house. Burnham, mainly a brokerage house with significant trading operations, is understood to have been somewhat more profitable.

U.S. Questions Banks on Prime Rate Hike

By Ernest Holsendolph

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The administration's Committee on Interest and Dividends yesterday asked to see the economic data used by four Eastern banks to justify the increases in interest rates on business loans that they announced Friday.

It was the first time such information had been requested from a bank under the economic controls program, and marked an

escalation in the campaign against higher interest rates.

The banks announced an increase in their prime rate from 6 to 6 1/4 percent, to go into effect today. The prime rate is the minimum interest rate banks charge their most credit-worthy corporate customers.

In an apparent effort to head off further increases, the committee expressed its "regret" that the banks had announced the new rates and sent copies of its unusual Sunday statement to all U.S. commercial banks.

Phase 3 Rules

The committee requested that each of the four banks provide information on costs and earnings which they feel justifies an increase in their prime rates—a possible preliminary step to ordering a rate cut.

Earnings Reports

Gen. Pub. Util.	1972	1971
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	151.8	132.1
Profits (millions)	22.0	14.6
Per Share	0.53	0.44
Year		
Revenue (millions)	578.3	507.9
Profits (millions)	89.5	63.8
Per Share	2.21	2.08

Owens-Illinois

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	415.6	376.8
Profits (millions) ..	15.95	13.42
Per Share (Diluted)	0.93	0.77
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,636.3	1,507.8
Profits (millions) ..	64.58	59.82
Per Share (Diluted)	3.74	3.44

Shademaker-Worthington

Fourth quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	227.73	203.46
Profits (millions)	7.60	6.51
Per Share	1.15	1.43
Year		
Revenue (millions)	\$79.37	\$86.83
Profits (millions)	\$1.33	\$1.24
Per Share	7.07	5.76

Pullman

Pullman

Revenue (millions)...	219.9	200.3
Profits (millions)...	5.89	4.15
Per Share	1.24	0.86
*Indicated.		
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	783.1	698.8
Profits (millions)...	17.8	11.5
Per Share	3.73	2.40
Western Airlines		

Western Airlines

Revenue (millions)...	90.4	81.9
Profits (millions)...	1.8	1.9
Per Share	0.13	0.14
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	365.7	325.6
Profits (millions)...	11.2	6.5
Per Share	0.83	0.48
Pennzoil		

Pennsylv

Profits (millions)...	14.3	2.0
Per Share	0.44	—
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	814.7	736.2
Profits (millions)...	56.6	47.1
Per Share	1.80	1.45

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Committee Warning

On Jan. 27, when the committee was quick to "welcome" Irving Trust's suspension of its formula for setting prime rates, Mr. Burns took the opportunity to warn against higher rates.

He said: "For many institutions, including commercial banks, a large part of available funds is fairly stable in cost. Higher marginal costs of funds from sensitive market sources should not be permitted, therefore, to influence unduly the spectrum of interest rates."

Most major banks have had their prime rates at 6 percent since Dec. 28.

Short-term interest rates have been moving upward steadily, rising fears that tighter credit conditions lay ahead.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.04 to 25.56.

Bowman Instruments, among the most active stocks, fell 1 1/4 to 24 1/8.

Frontier Airlines rose 1 to 7 1/8. It reported a fourth quarter profit, compared with a loss a year earlier.

Menasco Manufacturing added 1 3/4 at 16 1/8. It said "a major U.S. automotive" manufacturer has selected its bumper system for some of its 1974 models.

Amex Trading Light

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French Warn Of Float Ills

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The head of the French central bank tonight called for a co-ordination of monetary attitudes by France and Britain, and warned that floating currencies encouraged inflation.

Addressing the Overseas Bankers Club here, Bank of France governor Olivier Wormser advocated an understanding between Paris and London "aimed at the defense of parallel viewpoints on the monetary policy."

"Will not the need—or even the inclination—to attempt to first things first and the very frequent mistake of confusing temporary needs with permanent requirements drive a wedge between France and the United Kingdom?" he asked.

Last month, French President Georges Pompidou publicly regretted that the British government had found it necessary to continue floating the pound.

Speaking in a more general context, Mr. Wormser warned that a currency system which allowed exchange rates to float freely in response to market forces could encourage inflation. By protecting the competitiveness of exports, floating rates could inspire an escalation of wage and price increases, he said.

While Britain, along with Canada and Switzerland, is floating its currency in respect of all international dealings, France, like Belgium and Italy, has confined its float to purely financial as opposed to trade-related transactions.

EEC's Top Trust Buster Eager to Fight Monopolies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS (NYT).—Willy Schlöder, the Common Market's anti-trust chief, wields a pretty big stick these days as he goes to bat for 250 million consumers in what he freely concedes is an American-influenced campaign against the trusts.

The 46-year-old German lawyer has gotten some relatively stiff judgments against violators of the anti-trust provisions of the Treaty of Rome, and has branched out into what for Europe is a new field, anti-merger enforcement.

"We have to prevent future monopolies from being born," he says.

Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome are the main weapons of his anti-trust staff of 150 economists, lawyers, accountants and other investigators in their battle to equalize competition and prevent company abuses in Europe. Article 85 prohibits any agreement between enterprises, or concerted practices in restraint of trade. Article 86 prohibits companies from taking "improper advantage" of a dominant market position.

Mr. Schlöder has moved against U.S. multinationals, as well as European-owned enterprises, and in the process has given his department more real supranational power than any other in the administrative headquarters of the nine-nation EEC.

While one anti-merger case is pending (against Continental Can Co.) in the European Court of Justice, Mr. Schlöder has determined trustbuster has already served notice that his next attack will be in the heartland of the country that least appreciates his trustbusting efforts, France.

The French target is Boussac-Southern-Neyrpic, one of the biggest of Europe's glassmakers, which intensified its concentration by picking up last fall the Belgian glassmaker, Glaverbel.

For Mr. Schlöder, there has been one major setback recently. But he maintains this will not deter him.

The setback arose because of a court opinion by Karl Roemer, one of four advocates general in Luxembourg. The advocate general represents an institution similar to the amicus curiae (friend of the court) in the United States, Canada and Britain, in which a judge calls on a learned lawyer to deliver an opinion to help the court sort out the issues and follow established legal practice.

Robert Lecourt, the French chief justice of the Luxembourg court (which now has nine justices), asked Mr. Roemer, a German, to deliver an opinion in the Continental Can case.

Continental has acquired Thomassen and Dr. Verbluff of the Netherlands, and Mr. Schlöder has ordered the merger unraveled, arguing that it gives the U.S. company a monopoly in the metal-container business.



Willy Schlöder

government's strong belief that French companies still have to get a lot bigger to meet European and world competition.

"I am very much impressed by the application of anti-trust laws in the United States," Mr. Schlöder says. Anti-trust enforcement is essential also in Europe for the effective working of a free-enterprise economic system."

The Rome treaty and subsequent directives empower the Brussels commission to impose fines of up to 10 percent of a company's annual sales for anti-trust violations, but the commission has no power to send anyone to jail. The fines probably cause far more damage in bad publicity than their face value.

The biggest have been levied under Article 85 banning concerted practices.

Maintaining the unity of the market is one of Mr. Schlöder's principal preoccupations. This means that companies are not supposed to isolate one Common Market area from another in their selling practices.

Two U.S. companies were recently fined for abuses in this field—Warner Brothers, which had acted to keep its music record prices in Germany more than 50 percent higher than in France, and Pittsburgh Corning, which kept glass prices in Germany 40 percent higher than in the Benelux countries. Warner was fined \$60,000 and Pittsburgh \$100,000.

Why do there seem to be so many anti-trust cases against U.S. enterprises? "All companies are treated equally," he says.

SEC Approves Option Exchange

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).

The Securities and Exchange Commission has given the formal go-ahead to the Chicago Board Options Exchange. The exchange will be registered as a securities exchange, effective Feb. 1.

Initially, only "call" options—that is, options to buy stock—will be traded on the exchange. Options to buy about 30 stocks, all of which are traded on other national securities exchanges, will be traded during the "pilot-project" period.

The SEC will have to be notified in advance, and will have to give its approval, before trading in "put" options—that is, options to sell—begins.

The registration of the exchange does not mean that it can commence operations immediately. There are other legal formalities to be taken care of, which the commission said it was discussing with the organizers of the exchange.

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CEDEL Protests Comment in IHT

Clement Ligeois, general manager of CEDEL, the Eurobond clearing house, has taken issue with a statement in Monday's International Herald Tribune that the Eurobond Investment Bank's global Eurobond to be deposited with CEDEL "would risk exposing these banks selling the issue."

Mr. Ligeois considers that "this statement puts in doubt CEDEL's honorability." "CEDEL," he notes, "was set up especially for and in such a way as to avoid any disclosure of data concerning clearing activity and other relevant information to any financial institution or other entities." "All our operations," he said, "are being conducted under the strictest rule of banking secrecy. CEDEL is in no way linked more particularly with any financial institution nor are we participating directly or indirectly in the international securities market."

The IHT is glad to publish Mr. Ligeois's comment. The newspaper had no desire—nor any reasons whatsoever—to impugn the integrity of CEDEL. Any inference to the contrary is both erroneous and unintended. The IHT regrets any misunderstanding that may have occurred.

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(BETWEEN EIGHTH & NINTH AVENUES, 15th & 16th STREETS)

Eurodollar Borrowing
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$367 million to \$1.788 billion in the week ended Jan. 24, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

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7 1/2	26 Sld Dredge	12	4 1/4	4	4	1 1/2	5 1/8	3 1/4	An Asbest .07	19	6 3/4	15-16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	1 1/2	Wolver Ind .32	1	8	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
38	16 Sld Mat A #2	7	14	20 1/2	20	20 1/2 + 1/4	4 1/4	1 7/8	UnBrands Str	71	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Wood Ind .721	22	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
68	2 1/2 Sld Pac Corp	3	6	3	3		18 1/2	2	Un Dollar Str	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	Woodmoor	11	3	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
										25	8	8	8	8	8	8	Worcester Cont	1	8	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

[illegible]

First National Boston Corporation

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the laws of the United States of America



AL ACCOUNTS

AL ACCOUNTS

overseas branches and wholly owned subsidiaries with all balances in their \$ equivalent.

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LEBANON Arab Bank Building, Suite 501, Beirut. NICARAGUA Avenida Roosevelt y 4a Calle S.E., 60 Piso, Managua
FLORIDA Bank of Boston International of Miami, 100 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, FL 33139

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FLORIDA Bank of Boston International of Miami, 100 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, FL 33139

LONDON BRANCHES 5 Cheapside EC2 (Tel: 01-236 2365). 31 Lowndes St., SW1 (01-235 9541)

LONDON BRANCHES 5 Cheapside EC2 (Tel: 01-236 2385). 31 Lowndes St., SW1 (Tel: 01-235 9541)

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**RIP
KIRBY**

[illegible]

By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	A	I	R		R	B	I	S
P	A	G	E		T	O	N	E	D
U	S	O	S		R	U	S	S	O
D	O	G	H	O	U	S	E		
				E	R	N	E		A
D	O	G	L	E	G		C	L	O
A	M	A	S		K	R	O	N	E
I	N	D	S		D	O	R		
				S	E	N	S	E	
D	O	G	T	A	S		D	O	E
				A	I	R	S		G
S	A	I	R	E		D	O	G	T
A	M	A	H		S	H	I	R	E
S	I	R	E		T	O	N	G	
H	E	A	R		P	E	E	R	

I LIKE SNOW. IT'S NOT AS WET AS RAIN, AN' YOU DON'T HAVE THUNDER GROWLIN' AT YA, AN' LIGHTNING SNAPPIN' AT YA AN' MOTHERS YELLIN' AT YA TO COME IN !

Unscramble these four Jumbies, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOPET © 1974 by The Chicago Tribune

YHRM

RUIPFY

--	--	--	--	--	--

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

[illegible]

(ANSWER LONGOTOWN)

Yesterday's Jambles: **FEVER MILKY ENDURE BEACON**
Answer: *When a person's this, you wouldn't expect him to be a vegetarian—BEEFY*

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

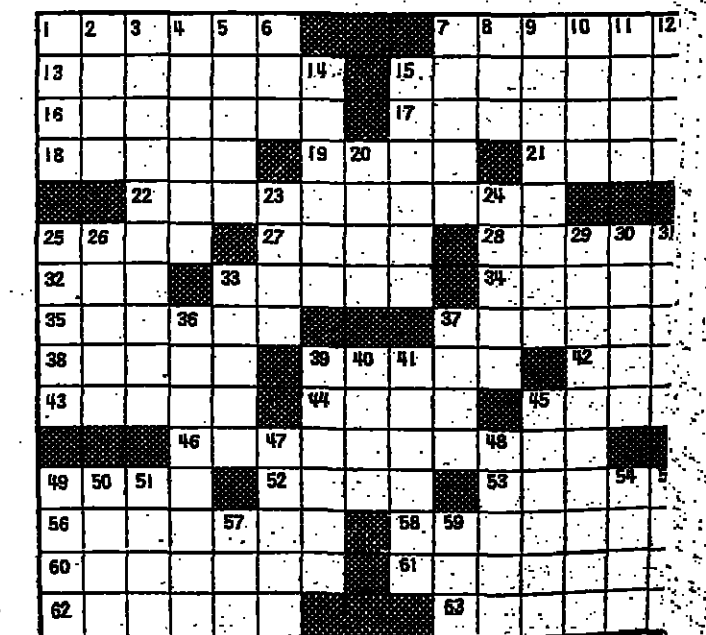
These are wonderful reading books—and, after that, browsing books. Every page has a dollop of information that brings the reader up short. If one loves London (and who doesn't?) how nice to know that there never was a bow window in Baker Street (you can be sure that Harrison has check-

Lowenstein of Prague, who discovered the "secret of rejuvenescence and the elixir of Dr. Holmes was dubious about the morality of the elixir. But as a man says in 1903, in the first of his manhood, and what does when he grows old, can do two different things.

Mr. Callendar reviews thrills
for The New York Times &
Review.

<u>ACROSS</u>		49 Fifty-two cards	15 "Oft in the night"
1 Puccini's	52 P. I. natives	53 Gertrude of rose	20 "— effort
7 Butterfly		56 fame	23 Dance unit
13 Merrily wild	56 Laertes' sister	58 Athirst	25 Trojan War
One marked by	58 Seemingly	60 magical	26 Musical form
a throwback	60 Kind of puzzle	61 What time does	29 Ability to come
15 Redeye	61 What time does	62 South Carolina	in out of the rei
dispensers	62 South Carolina	63 river	30 "— a Grecian
16 Guatemala's	63 Phase 1		Ur—"
leader			
17 Baseball hits			

18	Mud heigh, sometimes 19 African chief		DOWN	31	Fracas
21	Far or Middle	1	Entry in a	33	Prefix for trope
22	Barnyard pests	4	Spanish atlas	36	or stat
25	Press	2	Amenhotep's	37	Oasis in Uzbek
27	Pipe wrench, e.g.	3	Reptiles	37	W. W. I marsh
28	Greek mountain	3	Presidential	40	Space
32	Cockney	4	Hopfuls	41	Paper hankie
33	Cusword	4	Frankie	45	Do over, as a T
33	Father of Jane	5	Four-minute man	45	show
34	and Peter	6	N. Y. time	47	Bridge bid
34	Rock with	7	— Gras	48	Walde
35	crystal center	8	Heavyweight	48	"Gunsnoker"
35	Foot part	8	name	49	man and other
37	Search out	9	Student of the	50	Hebrew messu
38	"7C's"	9	race sheets	51	Glass or cleft
42	Florida player	10	Soft drink	51	item
42	Felstaff, e.g.	11	Chemical	54	Don Juan's
43	Italian painter	11	suffices	54	mother
44	Severeid	12	Attention-getting	55	Ames's
45	Western city	12	sound	55	counterpart
46	Oldtimers' game	14	Hire	57	Sletcher
				57	Vietcong org. at



مكتبة من الأعمال

